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[SIXPENCE. { WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.

LAW REFORM.

THE question of Law Reform is not a new one, but has employed the best intellects of England for a century. Even lawyers are agreed that the laws of England urgently require simplification of procedure and administration. From time to time the general question is started, and argued with so much eagerness and volubility, that public men are fain to disentangle themselves of the trouble of the discussion, by confessing once for all that the case is clear, that their minds are made up, and that the laws of England must be reformed forthwith. Yet nothing is done. The task of reform is too great for any human intellect to accomplish; and the most zealous and able friends of the cause, the most competent in every way to undertake it—men whose lives have been passed both in the study and administration of the law,—who know it in all its strength and all its weakness, give up the subject in despair. There is no intellectual Hercules amongst them who can clear out such an Augean stable as that.

Yet what cannot be accomplished in the gross, may be attempted in detail. Law Reformers, seeing the hopelessness of grasping the whole subject, even in the longest lifetime and with the most indefatigable energies, divide themselves, according to the bent of their minds or their previous studies, into classified opponents of the various branches of the Law. Thus we have one section of very earnest and able Law Reformers, who devote their talents and their pugnacity to laying bare and endeavouring to remedy the multifarious abuses and delays of the administration of justice in our Ecclesiastical Courts. Another section, with the vivacious Lord

Brougham at their head, imagine that our Common Law stands most urgently in need of the besom of the legal purifier, and vehemently insist that no country can really be considered as free or civilized as it ought to be, if law is costly and tardy, or placed beyond the reach of the humblest suitor for justice. Another party, equally eloquent, insists that the laws for the transfer of real estates are so cumbrous, complicated, and expensive, as to be a disgrace to the age; and that, until they be made as simple as the laws relative to the sale or transfer of a bale of cotton, or any other article of merchandise, we shall, in one important particular, be guilty of an injustice, and perpetuate a barbarism. Another class, still more clamorous, insist that, of all the abuses that ever existed in the world, none is equal in magnitude to the Court of Chancery. To these four armies of Law Reformers a fifth has recently been added, in consequence of the unhappy scruples of the Rev. Mr. Gorham, and the legal and doctrinal disputes to which they have led. This last party object to even the remotest interference of the State tribunals with the doctrines of the Church, and desire to prevent, in all future time, the great courts of appeal, the House of Lords and the Privy Council, from even considering, much less reversing, any judgment that may be pronounced in ecclesiastical matters by the Ecclesiastical Courts.

The whole of these five questions of Law Reform are more or less before the public and the Legislature at the present time. Many able and accomplished men are at work upon them, and have made as much progress as can reasonably be expected, when the questions are so large and important, and when the danger of moving too fast is so apparent. Time hallows even abuses; and

grievances cannot be rudely and suddenly remedied in a country like England, where the public mind is slow and cautious, and has rather a liking for the antique and the firmly established, because it is antique and firmly established,—independent altogether of its abstract beauty or its theoretical merits. We must, therefore, be contented to see "Law Reform" drag its slow length along—not like a wounded snake, but like the tortoise in the fable. If it be very slow, it is likely that it will be very sure. Some day or other we may expect it to arrive at its destination, though it must be confessed that a little more haste would not be at all inconvenient.

The Bishop of London is the most eminent of our Law Reformers at the present time, and has introduced a Bill into Parliament for "Amending the Administration of Justice in her Majesty's Privy Council in Appeals on questions of False Doctrine, Heresy, and Schism." The discussion upon the subject has been adjourned, and the details of the proposed measure are not yet fairly before the public. We shall, therefore, content ourselves for the present with merely recording the introduction of the Bill under these high auspices, and the fact that it is understood to have been submitted to the careful preliminary examination of the whole Bench of Bishops, and to have obtained the cordial approbation of all the members of that right reverend body, with the exception of three. There will be ample time to discuss it hereafter.

The approaching resignation of the Lord Chancellor, from ill-health and the infirmities of advancing years, has once more opened up the still greater and more urgent question of Chancery Reform. As soon as Lord Cottenham shall have delivered judgment in a



THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK — (SEE NEXT PAGE.)

few causes which have come to that point of maturity before him, it has been announced by the Prime Minister, that his Lordship will resign the high office, upon which his great talents and exemplary character have thrown such lustre. The opportunity has been taken to suggest the necessity of separating the judicial from the political functions of the Lord Chancellor. This is a suggestion of old standing, which has only been kept in abeyance, because it could not be gracefully or even usefully acted upon until a change of Ministry, when the Lord Chancellor would, with other political officers, be removed—or until that still more appropriate occasion which has now arrived.

The objections to the union of judicial with political office are so strong, and have been so keenly felt, that no Judge in Great Britain, the Lord Chancellor excepted, has been permitted to hold his high place in obedience to party necessities. It has been considered dangerous and unconstitutional that it should be so. But the supreme Judge, by a strange anomaly, has been allowed to remain in a dangerous if not unconstitutional position. He has been suffered to be the creature of a vote of the House of Commons. The present Lord Chancellor, with all his genius, all his talent, all his experience, all his familiarity with the Court of Chancery—a Judge who gives, and has ever given, the highest satisfaction that could be given by any man having too much duty to perform—might have been removed at any day by a vote of want of confidence in Lord John Russell; while the Judges of the Common Law Courts—inferior in dignity to his Lordship, but transacting an amount of business not less important—were free from all such contingencies. All men agree that it is inconsistent with the due administration of justice, that such a Judge as the Lord Chancellor should hold his office on a tenure like this. No one disputes the necessity of reforming the evil. But the insecurity of his tenure of office is not the whole extent of the mischief. The Lord Chancellor is not solely a Judge in Equity. His avocations, powers, privileges, and duties are multifarious, complicated, and conflicting. He is not only President of the Court of Chancery, but he is Speaker of the House of Lords. He is not bound to sit in his own court, but is liable at any time to be summoned away from it to meet her Majesty in Privy Council. He is not simply a great magistrate, but he is the superintendent and overseer of all Justices of the Peace, whom he appoints or removes on his own responsibility. He not only decides disputes in equity, but he is, by virtue of his office, the guardian and protector of all persons who are unable to guard and protect themselves—infants, lunatics, and idiots. He has the patronage of numerous Church livings, and is a Judge of Appeal in three separate courts; namely, the Court of Chancery, the House of Lords, and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. These, numerous as they are, form but a portion of his functions. Were his office made permanent, and were he, like other judges, to be wholly irremovable by the chances and changes of party politics, it is evident that enough would not be done to satisfy the wants of suitors in his court, and the necessities of the public business. The two sets of functions must be separated, so that party politicians may still have, if they will, their political Chancellor to preside in the Lords, and that suitors in equity may have another and a more important Chancellor to preside in the Court of Chancery, undistracted by business which he is not competent to perform with satisfaction to himself and the public, and independent of the votes of a political and popular body. Lord John Russell announced on Tuesday night, in making known to the House the determination of the Lord Chancellor to resign his office, that the subject had engaged the serious attention of the Government. He confessed his own belief in the desirability of the change proposed, and gave a faint promise that the Government would introduce a measure to meet the end in view. The opportunity that has occurred is one that, if now suffered to escape, may not soon again present itself; and, although in a matter of such magnitude and importance the country will be as averse as Lord John Russell himself can be from undue precipitancy, his Lordship must recollect that caution may be carried too far. The public will not tolerate those indefinite delays which he hinted at, and will expect him to take the matter in hand immediately. It is supposed that to give the Government time and opportunity to deliberate, the Great Seal will be put in commission.

THE HIPPOPOTAMUS, IN THE GARDENS OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

THE safe arrival of a living Hippopotamus in the menagerie of the Zoological Society is already well known through the daily press. We hasten to lay before our readers the first sketch of him from life, which has been made in this country. The whole of the arrangements for his transport from Cairo have been most successful, and reflect the highest credit on the energy and ability of all who were concerned in them. It will be readily understood that no ordinary difficulties had to be surmounted in his maintenance at Cairo, in the first instance, during five months; and, afterwards, in getting him down to Alexandria, shipping him on board the *Ripon*, supplying him with the vast quantity of fresh water necessary for his bath, transferring him from the steamer to the railway, and thence to the Gardens. It appears, however, that throughout the whole of his eventful journey from the island of Obaysch, where he was captured in July or August last, some 1800 miles above Cairo, everything has conspired to give a favourable issue to the Viceroy's liberal desire to assist the Society in the most interesting and important enterprise which they have ever undertaken. Several attempts have been made within the last twenty years to obtain living specimens of this great amphibious quadruped, but with uniform ill success; so that the offer of an American agent at Alexandria to give £5000 for an animal of this species delivered to him at that city, has entirely failed to induce any speculator to encounter the risk and labour of an expedition to the White Nile, with this object. Nothing perhaps more clearly demonstrates the value of the Pasha's gift, and of Mr. Murray's energetic advocacy of the interests of science, than the fact that even in Egypt, in the land of its nativity, the Hippopotamus is now so far removed from the observation of men, that the animal possessed by the Society created intense wonder and interest in Cairo, and could only be withdrawn from the curious gaze of ten thousand spectators who witnessed its embarkation from the canal boat at Alexandria by the intervention of a strong body of the Pasha's troops, who accompanied it as a guard to the spot where the *Ripon* was moored.

The Hippopotamus was first seen in the Gardens by ourselves and by the members of the society on Sunday morning last, having arrived at a late hour on the previous evening. His beautiful and healthy condition, his docility and attachment to his Arab attendant, and the evident enjoyment with which he plunged and gambolled in the water, gave satisfactory evidence of the care which had been bestowed on him, and the foresight with which the Society's arrangements had been laid for its reception. Although yet under a twelvemonth old, his massive proportions indicate the enormous power which will be developed in his mature growth; and the grotesque expression of his physiognomy far exceeds all that can be imagined from the stuffed specimens in museums, and the figures which have hitherto been published from the reminiscences of travellers.

To see the Hippopotamus rightly, is to see him in the water: there his activity is only surpassed by the otter or the seal; and fortunate is the spectator who obtains his first impression of the creature as he emerges suddenly above the surface, after diving or lying tranquilly at the bottom of the tank, which occupies a large portion of the house in which he is exhibited. The beautiful adaptation of structure to peculiar habits is in no animal more beautifully conspicuous than in the Hippopotamus; and it is difficult to suppose a more convenient and complete opportunity of observing both, than in this last and greatest acquisition of the Zoological Society. The subject is so interesting, and the desire of the Council to afford rational amusement as well as instruction to the public so praiseworthy, that we shall revert to it in our next Number.

The total number of constables of all classes receiving pay in England and Wales, in the year 1849, was 2724; namely, 2557 in England, and 167 in Wales. The amount paid to the county police rate, during that year, was £195,783 6s., and the expenditure £203,894 14s. 5d. Of this sum, £61,318 3s. was for pay allowances, and £42,576 for incidental expenses.

It is understood that the Treasury has awarded to each of the four barristers of the recently abolished Palace Court the sums they paid for the purchase of their places. Mr. Best, M.P., paid £2000 for his appointment as one of the four, and was the last purchase allowed. The attorneys and officers of the defunct Court also expect compensation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The general feeling amongst the public in France, on the subject of the withdrawal of the French Ambassador from London, has begun to assume the same tone as public opinion in England exhibited from the commencement on the matter, viz. that the step was rash, hasty, and ill-timed. It is supposed, indeed, that the French Ambassador would have returned to London before this, but that the Government is at a loss to lay before the National Assembly and the country any satisfactory reasons for the precipitate and imprudent withdrawal of their Minister from London. The Government journals now affect to make the most amicable advances to England, and protest that France has only a personal quarrel with Lord Palmerston, but that it still entertains the friendliest feelings towards England. It is said that General de la Hite will be removed from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to a more suitable post, and that M. Trouyn de Lhuys will be the new Foreign Minister.

In the Legislative Assembly the new Electoral Bill is discussed with great earnestness, and, at times, with much violence of language, manner, and gesture.

On Monday evening several amendments were proposed, but were all rejected; and the second clause, fixing three years' domicile in one commune as the qualification to vote, was carried. The principle of the bill having been adopted, no doubt is entertained with regard to the passing of the remaining portion of the measure.

The debate on Tuesday evening was exceedingly tumultuous. M. Berryer, in supporting the measure, alluded to the Republicans of the Eve, and exclaimed, "We know nothing about them but by the acts of Louvel and Alibaud"—the former being the assassin of the Duke de Berri, and the latter the intended one of Louis Philippe. The Mountain party herenpon broke out into a frenzy of violence and gesticulation. The scene of uproar lasted some time, at the close of which the first paragraph of Article 3 was adopted.

The Red journals are furious in their remarks upon M. Berryer's reference to Louvel and Alibaud, as forming a portion of the Republican party.

On Wednesday the debate was resumed, and some further progress was made with the bill; but nothing occurred during the discussion that calls for remark. When the measure shall have been finally disposed of, we are told that other schemes of a restrictive character are to be brought forward, among which are to be the revival of the stamp duty upon newspapers, and the total prohibition of the sale of those publications in the streets.

A report was in circulation that the Russian Government had recalled its Ambassador from London. This statement is of dubious authority, and requires confirmation.

The Marquis de Talara, who died last week in Paris, left no issue. He has bequeathed two millions of francs to the Count de Chambord. He has further bequeathed a considerable sum to Gaston de Montmorency, Prince of Robecq, to enable the Prince, as the Marquis desired in his will, to pay the debts contracted in performing acts of charity.

The annual message of the President of the Republic to the Assembly is talked about as on the eve of being delivered. The President is expected to express emphatically his concurrence with the majority, and his determination to strengthen order by the most energetic means within the law.

ITALIAN STATES.

From Piedmont, we learn that the trial of M. Franzoni, the Archbishop of Turin, for issuing to his clergy a circular conceived in a spirit of opposition to the recent reforms of ecclesiastical privileges by the Piedmontese Parliament, took place at Turin on the 23rd ult, when he was found guilty and condemned to a month's imprisonment and 500 francs fine. The Archbishop, who had been for some time previously confined in the citadel, refused to present himself at the trial. The affair has created a very painful sensation throughout Piedmont, the Archbishop being a pious man and a great friend of the poor.

From Florence we have the terms of the new convention of Austria and Tuscany for the provisional occupation of the Grand Duchy. The auxiliary corps will amount to 10,000 men—the initiative of the evacuation of the Grand Duchy to be left to the two contracting parties. The convention is dated April 22, 1850; the ratification, May 20. A decree orders a levy of 14,000 men for 1850.

Our accounts from Rome are to the 21st ult. They mention that an allocution had been delivered by the Pope in the Consistory held the previous day. Rome was perfectly tranquil; but the people were angry and disappointed, on learning that no mention of administrative or monetary reforms had been made in the Consistory.

Lord Palmerston has addressed a second note to the Cabinet of Naples on the subject of the indemnities claimed by British subjects.

PRUSSIA.

From Berlin our accounts reach to the 28th ult. The official bulletins of the state of his Majesty's health exhibit the usual symptoms consequent on gun-shot wounds, and show that his Majesty is progressing favourably. The wound is more serious than was at first represented, but is by no means dangerous; it is about two inches long, across the fleshy part of the forearm, within a few inches of the elbow joint.

The ministerial organ, the *Deutsche Reform*, has abandoned its first statement, that the attempted crime was the result of a political conspiracy of the democratic party, and declares that no legal proof of such a connexion has as yet been discovered, but asserts that the democracy are indirectly the intellectual cause of this frightful crime. It appears, however, that advantage will be taken of this fact to introduce severe measures against the press. Two journals are mentioned as about to be suppressed.

AUSTRIA.

An accident of a dangerous character occurred to the Imperial family at Vienna on the 24th ult. The mother of his Majesty, the Archduchess Sophia, had gone to the railway to meet her son, and his Majesty took a seat in her carriage. The horses had only proceeded a few steps when they started off with great impetuosity. With the greatest difficulty the foaming animals were stopped for a few moments, during which his Majesty helped his mother and brother to make their escape from the carriage, and then jumped out himself. This had hardly been accomplished when the axletree broke.

UNITED STATES.

Accounts from New York to the 16th ult, have been received. On the report of the Slavery Compromise Committee, noticed last week, nothing definitive has yet been done.

The most stirring event is the contemplated buccaneering expedition against the island of Cuba. From the accounts (which are very varying) on the subject, we learn that several vessels had sailed from New Orleans, with the intention of invading that island, and aiding in an insurrection of the disaffected portion of the Cubans to throw off the yoke of Spain. The entire force is differently estimated at from 4000 to 13,000 men. It is added that several vessels, ostensibly sailing for Chagres, are really destined for Cuba; but where the rendezvous or place of embarkation, is at present a profound secret to all but the initiated. The men have able leaders, arms and ammunition, and the leaders have plenty of money, with assurances of an almost general rising of the people when they land. This is doubted; but one thing seems certain—namely, that they will meet with determined resistance from the Spanish forces, and that they must expect but little mercy if they fail. A New Orleans writer says:—"The cry is patriotism, but the objects of more than half the invaders are confiscation and spoils. Several of the leading men of the Southern States favour the enterprise, and have subscribed money. General Quitman, formerly an officer in the Mexican war, and Governor of Mississippi, is the chief in command; Senor Lopez, the Cuba insurrectionist, being second. The expedition is too small for success, but Lopez says that two-thirds of the people and four-fifths of the army in Cuba will join it, which folks in general do not believe." A strong Spanish naval force has recently arrived at the Havannah.

The cholera continues to be very fatal on the western rivers, especially to emigrants, some boats having nearly forty deaths between New Orleans and Louis. The water of the Mississippi is almost sure to produce dysentery, when drunk by Europeans; and there is none other to drink on board its steamers.

CANADA.

The Canadian Parliament has been opened by Lord Elgin, at Toronto. He delivered his speech in English and French, and it was well received by a full House. The Governor states that Canadian securities are in better demand, and that they have risen in value in the market; that reciprocal trade with the United States is delayed, owing to the want of action on the part of Congress; that cheap and uniform rates of postage are required; that the Assembly should be more numerously constituted than it now is; that public feeling is becoming more opposed to capital punishment; that the Chancery practice of Canada requires improving; that improved assessment and jury laws, and cheaper courts of justice, are required. He states the annexation movement is becoming unpopular in Canada, and that neither the cause nor its advocates will be countenanced in any manner whatever by the Government.

"EVERY MAN HIS OWN FIREMAN" is the title given to a portable fire-engine, of great merit, recently registered by Mr. Baddeley. The present invention is adapted for domestic use, and being placed in a pail or other vessel of water, and the handle worked up and down, a powerful jet of water may be projected to a distance of thirty or forty feet, wherever a fire may be burning, without exposing the operator to any personal danger or inconvenience. The jet-spreader is brought into action by merely pressing the thumb on a small lever, when the water is dispersed in the form of a heavy shower, which drenches the whole of the burning surface. By this means, a single pail of water becomes more effective for extinguishing fire than a much larger quantity thrown wastefully from buckets, or even applied in the form of an ordinary jet.

EXTENSIVE SMUGGLING TRANSACTIONS.—On Sunday last, about one o'clock P.M., Lieutenant John Allen, commander of the *Prince of Wales* revenue cutter, fell in with a vessel called the *Sea Flower*, of Hull, engaged in the smuggling trade, which is believed to be extensively carried on the Norfolk coast. The smuggler was boarded about 100 yards off Hasbrouck's light vessel, and upon searching her was found to be laden with 122 bales of contraband tobacco of 50 lb. each, being above 6000 lb. in all, the duty upon which would amount to upwards of £900. On Monday morning John Coxon and Samuel Jones, who were found on board, were brought before the magistrates. The vessel and cargo will be confiscated, and will therefore prove a most valuable prize to the officers and men engaged in the capture.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

CAMBRIDGE.

At a Congregation held on Tuesday, a Grace passed the Senate to authorise the Vice-Chancellor to expend a sum not exceeding £100 in the erection of an iron bridge over the water-course between the Botanic Garden and the Trumpington-road.

APPOINTMENTS AND PREFERMENTS.—The Hon. and Rev. Robert Plunkett, to the Deanery of Tuam. The Rev. Thomas Iderton, to the Vicarage of Felton, Herefordshire. The Rev. H. Edwards, to the Vicarage of Wiggenhall, St. German, Norfolk. The Rev. Charles Ramsay Flint, to the Vicarage of Sottern, Lincolnshire.

VACANCIES.—Elmsett Rectory; diocese, Ely; value, £580, with residence: pats, Clark Hall, Cambridge; Rev. J. Speare, deceased. Willington Vicarage, Sussex; diocese, Chichester; value, £158; patrons, Dean and Chapter of Chichester; by death of the Rev. H. James.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have lately received testimonials of affection and esteem:—The Rev. Frederick Fane, Curate, from the yeomanry, gentry, and others resident in the parish of Blackmore, Essex. The Rev. J. C. Morphew, from the children attending the daily and Sunday schools of Burton Latimer, Northamptonshire. The Rev. Blencowe Schuckburgh, from the parishioners of Marston St. Lawrence, and from the parishioners of Warkworth, both in Northamptonshire, of which he has been the Incumbent for many years. The Rev. J. Baylie, Incumbent of Bloxwich, Staffordshire, from the inhabitants. The Rev. R. N. Featherston, resigning the Incumbency of St. Mary's Chapel, Maryport. The Rev. Moorhouse Thompson, Curate of Kyloe, from the choir. The Rev. John Beetham, Master of Lancaster Grammar School, from his pupils and friends. The Rev. David Dickson, from the congregation of St. Paul's, Newport. The Rev. Edward Meyrick Goulburn, from some of the parishioners, Holywell, Oxford.

THE GORHAM CASE.

On Monday, the Court of Common Pleas delivered an elaborate judgment on the motion for a rule to show cause why a writ of prohibition should not issue to stay the judge of the Arches Court from instituting Mr. Gorham to the living of Braintree; and that judgment was to refuse the rule. The resources of litigation seem unknown to the lawyers themselves, till they are feed for ingeniously devising or discovering them, and, therefore, we cannot say that no further legal proceedings will take place; though one reason which the Court gave for refusing the rule was, that "further discussion would not produce any additional information," and that "granting the rule would only PROLONG A USELESS LITIGATION." We dare not hope, however, that the decision of the highest tribunals, and this marked condemnation of useless litigation, will prevent further appeals if they be possible. The judgment of the Court turned entirely on the point, "whether the 9th section of the statute 24 Henry 8, which enacts, that in any case within either of the enumerated classes of cases which shall touch the King, the appeal shall be made to the Upper House of Convocation, is deemed to be incorporated in, or to control the statute 25 Henry 8," which generally gives appeal to the King in Chancery—subsequently enacted the King in Council. "It appears to us," say the Judges, "that the true construction of the statute 25 Henry 8, c. 19, which applies to the appeal made in this case, is, that appeals in all cases under that statute may be made to the Queen in Council, whether the cause in which such appeal may arise shall or shall not touch the Crown; and that, therefore, under the authority of subsequent statutes, the appeal was properly referred to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." A great number of cases were quoted to prove that such also had been the practice. Consistently with that, both parties to the appeal concurred in it, and took no objection to the jurisdiction of the Council till the decision was given, when the defeated party found out that the appeal had been made to a wrong tribunal. The Court also referred to the judgment of the Queen's Bench, but admitted that the applicant had only exercised his undoubted right of making an application to the Court of Common Pleas; while it confirmed the judgment, and said that nothing was presented to the Court during the argument to invalidate the statement on which it was founded. On all these grounds the Court refused the rule. There was a subordinate point referred to, which the Court had no occasion to decide, namely, whether the case in question did touch the Crown. We cannot think that it did, in any sense contemplated by the statutes. The question at issue is one of doctrine and discipline, not of property or the rights of the Crown; and if, therefore, it had been held, that cases touching the Queen could not be referred to the Privy Council, that would not have included—and such, we think, was the opinion of the Court—Mr. Gorham's case. It may be right, on such a momentous question, to have recourse to all the arms supplied by the law for carrying on a theological warfare; but we are pleased to find the Court stigmatizing further proceedings, and, consequently, many of the past proceedings, as "useless litigation."

A great number of the members of the University of Oxford have signed a petition to the Queen, setting forth that the Church has in all ages claimed and generally received the right of freely judging and deciding ecclesiastical causes by spiritual judges, quoting a great variety of cases at different periods of our history in which such a right has been conceded to the Church by her Majesty's predecessors, and praying her Majesty to give her Royal assent that all questions touching the doctrines of the Church of England arising in appeal or in temporal courts shall be referred to a synod; that her Majesty will give her sanction to a bill for making the judgment of such synod binding upon the temporal courts of these realms; and that her Majesty will be pleased to refer the matter of doctrine recently questioned, to the Church itself, as may be advised by the episcopate, so that the members of the Church may know what is her doctrine on the sacrament of baptism, and the Church enjoy full freedom of declaring and judging in all matters purely spiritual.

A great number of the same persons have also subscribed a memorial or petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing the deep anxiety they feel in consequence of the late decision of the Privy Council, because, apart from the doctrine involved in the decision, it appears that authority in controversies of faith is transferred to a court appointed by the civil power and consisting of civil judges; that for the future there is no doctrine of the faith which may not be as to its meaning or existence submitted for final decision to a tribunal composed of civil judges, so as to supersede the authority of the Church. But the supreme court appears to have ruled that the Church of England has no certain doctrine on the sacrament of baptism; that great uncertainty would be thrown on other declarations of faith, and that the continuance of such a state of things would tend to produce universal scepticism. They therefore pray His Grace to take measures, with the advice of the Bishops, whereby all questions touching the doctrines of the Church shall be finally referred to a synod, and the doctrine of the Church called in question, in the late judgment, may be authoritatively re-affirmed. The names of the subscribers—and they are generally attached to both petitions—fill more than a column and a half, solid, of one of the morning papers, and amongst them are the names of Heads of Houses, Fellows, Professors, Doctors, and Students. These gentlemen claim for themselves, under the name of the Church, a power and authority in certain matters greater than the temporal courts, and greater even than the Supreme Court of the Queen in Council, the decision of which they desire to have reversed.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Their Lordships assembled for the first time after the Whitsun holidays. Her Majesty's gracious reply to their Lordships' address of congratulation on the birth of a Prince was communicated by the Marquis of WESTMINSTER. The Masters' Jurisdiction in Equity Bill, the Judgments (Ireland) Bill, and the Estates Leasing (Ireland) Bill went through committee. The Defects in Leases Act Amendment Bill was read a third time and passed.

AGRICULTURAL PROTECTION.

The Marquis of SALISBURY presented a petition complaining of agricultural distress, and praying for a return to Protection. The noble Earl entered into a variety of details to prove the injurious effects of the Free-trade experiment on the agricultural interests particularly, and on the general interests of the country.

The Earl of MALMESBURY quoted returns showing the state of pauperism in 1846, and contrasted them with the returns for 1850, proving that in this year of free imports and low prices the pauperism of the country was greater than in the last year of import duties and a year of high prices.

The Earl GREY contended that the distress which the agricultural interests so much and so justly complained of was attributable more to the deficient harvest of 1848 than to free trade. He taunted noble Lords opposite with getting up incessant Protection debates, without venturing on making any distinct proposal for the restoration of the old commercial system.

Lord STANLEY assured the noble Earl that he should feel it to be his duty to point out the practical results of the so-called Free Trade from week to week and from day to day. He and his friends would fulfil their duty to show, from the papers furnished by the Government themselves, that all the promises and all the predictions of the advocates of the Free-Trade policy had been falsified. The noble Lord proceeded to examine the exports return, from which it had been inferred that our exports had greatly increased, and pointed out additional articles in this return, to the amount of two millions and a half, which articles were not included in the returns before the Free-Trade experiment was commenced. But even supposing that we had increased a little our foreign export trade, he (Lord Stanley) maintained that it was an unimportant trade compared with the home. The noble Lord referred to the great diminution in the consumption of cocoa, coffee, dry fruits, figs, raisins, unrefined sugar, and tallow, to exhibit the pinched condition of the people generally, who are compelled to curtail the comforts (not the luxuries) of life in order to make ends meet. Increased pauperism and diminished employment in agricultural and manufacturing districts were daily making the failure of the Free-Trade policy more manifest; and he (Lord Stanley) felt satisfied that the country was fast coming to the conviction that a return to a just, moderate, and equitable system of Protection to all kinds of British industry was indispensable, in order to restore the country to a state of prosperity.

The petition was laid on the table.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Her Majesty's most gracious reply to the address of congratulation on the birth of a prince was presented by Mr. Lascelles.

After a considerable time spent in discussing private bills, the House went into Committee of Supply on the Civil Service Estimates.

SALARIES OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

On the vote for Ministerial and other salaries, Mr. FORBES proposed a general reduction of one per cent., on account of the diminished price of articles of consumption.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER deprecated any interference with the inquiry of the select committee on salaries.

Mr. CODEN declared that he would not join in any proposal the object of which was to pass a condemnation on Free-Trade. He insisted that he never knew the working people better off than now in the West Riding of York.

Mr. DISRAELI was glad to hear that the West Riding of York was so flourishing; but other places were not in so happy a condition, and he advised Mr. Cobden to inquire of his honourable friend the member for Manchester (Mr. Bright) and ask him why it was that his large establishments were closed. When he (Mr. Disraeli) and his friends found that the great body of the middle classes—agricultural, manufacturing, and trading—were suffering much distress, they called for all legitimate retrenchment, although they did not designate themselves, *par excellence*, financial reformers.

Mr. FORBES did not press his proposition to a division.

On the vote for the Mint, Mr. SHELL stated, that a new florin, with the usual words, omitted from the first coin, would shortly be issued; and that another issue of threepenny pieces was in progress.

Several votes were agreed to, after much discussion and several divisions. The Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed, with amendments, on the motion of the SOLICITOR-GENERAL.

The Convicts' Prison Bill was re-committed and amended, on the motion of Sir G. GREY.

The Metropolitan Interments Bill was committed *pro forma*, to admit of amendments, and to be reprinted.

The Petty Sessions (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

The Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, and the Vestries and Vestry Clerks Bill, passed through committee.

The Court of Prerogative (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.—Adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Lord STANLEY gave notice that he would, on Friday week, call attention to the Greek question.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY gave notice of his intention to submit resolutions, on an early day, condemnatory of the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

The Trustees Act 1850, Bill passed through committee.

The report of the Masters' Jurisdiction in Equity Bill was received, on the motion of Lord BROUGHAM.

On the motion of Lord BEAUMONT, the Fees (Court of Common Pleas) Bill was read a second time.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

RESIGNATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord J. RUSSELL stated, in reply to questions put by Mr. W. PATTEN and Mr. BOUVERIE, that, in consequence of the state of the Lord Chancellor's health, it is his intention to resign the Great Seal as soon as he shall be able to give judgment in those cases which he has heard. In the filling up of the office, it was his (Lord John Russell's) intention to stipulate that any one accepting the Great Seal should take it subject to any regulation Parliament may make in respect to salary, in accordance with the recommendation of the committee on salaries now sitting; and likewise that the fees of offices in the gift of the Great Seal should be subject to any regulation Parliament may make in accordance with the recommendation of the committee on fees; and also that the Great Seal should be taken subject to the decision of Parliament with respect to the retiring pension. The question of the separation of the judicial and political functions of the Lord Chancellor was under the consideration of the Government; but, though it was desirable to effect such an object, and though the Government hoped to be able to present a measure to Parliament with that view, the subject was so difficult, and was so connected with the political history and the administration of the country, that they hesitated to propose any measure to Parliament without the most serious deliberation.

PAUPER EMIGRATION.

Mr. W. MILES submitted the following motion to the House:—"That it is expedient that the Government, with the consent and assistance of the boards of guardians throughout England and Wales, should take immediate steps to forward the emigration of orphan girls, inmates of the several workhouses, and capable of entering service, to Australia, as apprentices." The hon. member referred to the want of female domestic servants in Australia, and urged that a favourable opportunity thus presented itself for providing for female orphans, now a burden on their respective parishes. He contended that a judicious system of emigration would be equally beneficial to the colonies, to the emigrants, and to the mother country.

Mr. A. STAFFORD moved, as an amendment, to substitute the words "United Kingdom" for the words "England and Wales."

Mr. MILES accepted this amendment, and the question was framed accordingly. Mr. HAWES said that the Colonial Office and the Land and Emigration Commission had the sincerest desire to supply the colonies with that kind of emigration which was advantageous to the colonies and to the emigrants; and he described what had been done in sending out females to our Australian colonies, contending that the supply of female emigrants had been quite equal to the demand. There was no difference of opinion on the subject of this female emigration between the hon. member who made this motion and the Colonial Office; but, in dealing practically with the question, it was necessary to consider the limited funds in the hands of the Secretary of State, and to recollect that he was a trustee bound to administer them under the provision of an act of Parliament, and in accordance with the general regulations laid down by the colonies. The hon. Under-Secretary asserted that, at the present moment, it would not be desirable to give an undue stimulus to this species of emigration, and that, at all events, the Colonial Office could not do much more than they had done and were doing. He met the motion by moving the previous question, expressing a hope that Mr. Miles would not press his resolution to a division.

Mr. MONSLL was proceeding to address the House, when it was counted out. Adjourned to Thursday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

PRIVILEGE.

Lord BROUGHAM called attention to the fact, that the *Daily News* had copied a slanderous article against himself in connexion with the Earl of Lincoln's Divorce Bill from the *Globe*, the proprietor and editor of which had apologised to him for its original insertion. He would take time to consider until the next day whether he would move that the printer of the *Daily News* should be called to the bar of their Lordships' House.

Some bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met, for the first time, in the new House prepared for its accommodation. The sitting was an experimental one. The House met at twelve o'clock, and the only subject brought under discussion was the Irish Elections Bill, which was read a third time.

At five o'clock the House re-assembled in the old House.

QUESTIONS.

In reply to a question from Colonel Dunne, the SOLICITOR-GENERAL said, it was not intended to introduce any amendment into the Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Act which will give to the gentlemen of that country whose estates have been subjected to its enactments the same protection to their persons that is given to bankrupts in this country. Such a principle was entirely distinct from that of the bill itself.

In reply to a question from Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir G. GREY said he had received deputations and communications from the medical practitioners of the metropolis upon the subject of medical reform, but they differed so essentially in their views as to what the nature of that reform should be—even those who were in the same branches of the profession that he could not undertake to say that he was at all prepared to ask the House to legislate on the subject.

SUNDAY LABOUR IN THE POST-OFFICE.

Lord ASHLEY moved an address to the Crown, representing to her Majesty the wishes of the great mass of her subjects that the Sabbath-day should be one of rest in the post-offices throughout the kingdom, and that the collection and delivery of letters should cease upon that day; and also that her Majesty would be graciously pleased to cause an inquiry as to how far the transmission of the mails on the Sabbath might be diminished, or altogether done away with. The noble Lord admitted that a great deal had been done by the Government to meet the expression of public opinion on this subject; but it was necessary to urge upon them the necessity of persevering in the good work until every post-office in the kingdom was placed upon the same footing as that of the metropolis, as far as related to the reception, transmission, and delivery of letters. This was loudly demanded by all classes of her Majesty's subjects, the petitions to that House having been numerous, even from merchants, bankers, and traders, in favour of the proposition.

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER admitted the deep feelings which prevailed through the country upon this subject; but a great misconception was abroad as to the conduct of the Government, which in fact had only employed twenty-five additional clerks on the Sabbath-day, in addition to twenty-seven previously employed, by which means no less than 8000 persons were relieved from all Sunday duties in the post-offices throughout the country, and were enabled to attend to their religious duties. A great deal had been done to meet public opinion, and he thought that that should have been received as a pledge that the principle would be carried still further. The question of shutting the post-offices on the Sabbath was one rather for the country than for the Government. There would not be any difficulty in carrying out the object, but he believed the public would soon discover its inconvenience. He felt strongly, that, in opposing the motion of the noble Lord, he was representing the feelings of the majority of the country.

After some discussion the House divided, and the motion was carried by a majority of 93 to 68.

JEWS' DISABILITIES.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in a committee of the whole House, obtained leave to bring in a bill to regulate the mode of administering the oath of abjuration to persons professing the Jewish religion.—Adjourned.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

SIR GEORGE CHETWYND, BART., OF BROCKTON, CO. STAFFORD.



The Chetwynds of Brockton descend from a common ancestor with the noble House of the same name. The first Baronet, Sir George Chetwynd, the father of the gentleman whose decease we record, filled for many years the office of Clerk to the Privy Council. The late Sir George was born 23rd July, 1783, and was called to the Bar by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn in 1813, and sat in Parliament for Stafford from 1820 to 1826. He married, 30th August, 1804, Hannah Maria, eldest daughter and co-heiress of the late John Sparrow, Esq., of Bisham Hall, co. Stafford, and by her had issue two sons and three daughters. The elder of the former, now Sir George Chetwynd, third Baronet, was born 6th Sept., 1809, and married, 2nd August, 1843, Lady Charlotte Augusta Hill, eldest daughter of the late Marquis of Downshire. Of the daughters, the eldest, Maria Elizabeth, is wife of Henry Grimes, Esq., the younger, of Coton House, co. Warwick; the second, Charlotte, of Richard Ellison, Esq., of Boutham Hall, co. Lincoln; and the third, Georgiana, of Sir John Hanmer, Bart., M.P.

THE COUNT DE VITRE.

CHARLES DE RAITY DE VILLENEUVE, Count de Vitre, the descendant of an old and noble Poitou family, was the comrade of the Emperor Napoleon when at the Military School, and he fought gallantly under his colours in after-life. The Count took a glorious part in the fatal campaign of Russia, where he was severely wounded. In 1823, he appeared with much distinction in the Spanish expedition; he had them under his orders General Changarnier, the Duke de Crillon, and M. A. Carrel. Carrel, on that occasion, struck with the daring valour of Vitre, called him the Bayard of the nineteenth century.

General Count de Vitre died at Paris on the 26th ult.

M. Hugues de Coval, a well-known political writer, is M. de Vitre's nephew.

LADY HENRIETTA FERGUSON.

LADY HENRIETTA FERGUSON, widow of Sir James Ferguson, Bart., of Kilkearn, was a daughter of Admiral Duncan, created Viscount Duncan for the victory of Camperdown. Her mother, Lady Duncan, was Henrietta, daughter of the Right Hon. Robert Dundas, of Arniston, President of the Court of Session, and niece of Henry Dundas, first Viscount Melville.

Lady Ferguson, who was the second wife of Sir James Ferguson, has left a numerous family. Her only surviving brother is the present Earl of Camperdown; her sisters are Lady Stair, Lady Mary Dundas, of Dundas, and Lady Lune Dalrymple. Lady Ferguson died recently, at Oxford Castle, North Britain.

MISS JANE PORTER.

This justly celebrated authoress died on the 24th ult., at Bristol. She was in her 75th year, and retained her faculties unimpaired to the last. In our Journal of next week we shall engrave a portrait of Miss Porter, to be accompanied by an interesting memoir of her literary life.

EMIGRATION.—The emigrant ship *William Stevenson*, Captain Williams, which left Gravesend on the 18th ult., arrived in Plymouth Sound on the 21st, and sailed for the Australian Colonies on Sunday last. She is chartered by Messrs. Gull and Wooley, and has about sixty-three intermediate and twelve steerage passengers, besides whom there are three matrons and sixty young needlewomen, embarked under the auspices of the Hon. Sidney Herbert. Some little dissatisfaction occurred amongst them at the commencement of the voyage, but having been accustomed to the difficulties of a sea life, they are now quite reconciled, and express themselves contented with their accommodations, which are ample, there being nine feet between decks, and with their provisions, which are good and abundant. They were on Saturday visited by three clergymen, the Rev. G. C. Childs, Dr. Besley, and the Rev. E. Bittleson, who were accompanied by Mrs. Hinton Smith, Miss Baron, and Miss Lawrence, a deputation from the Female Emigrants' Society. The young women appeared to receive with gratitude the religious advice and moral instruction given by their benevolent visitors, whom they requested to communicate to the Hon. Mrs. Herbert and the committee in London their sincere acknowledgment for the valuable help afforded them in leaving their native land. The master had some difficulty with his crew, and had to engage seven men at Plymouth in place of seven who have been imprisoned for insubordination by order of the magistrates. The *William Stevenson* has patent fuel, malt, wine, and a general cargo for the colonies, whence she proceeds to Callao to load guano for England.

THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS.

GRAND BANQUET IN ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

A MAGNIFICENT entertainment was given on the evening of Wednesday, the 22nd ult., in the Royal Banqueting-Room of St. James's Palace, by the officers of the Coldstream Guards, to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the enrolment of that distinguished corps by the gallant and celebrated General Monck, afterwards Duke of Albemarle. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort had interested himself to obtain the use of the Banqueting-Room in St. James's Palace for the purpose; and her Majesty's gracious permission having been accorded, the necessary preparations had been in progress for some weeks past, under the direction of a committee, of whom Colonel Lord Frederick Paulet and Colonel Daniell were active members.

The invitations were necessarily limited to officers formerly belonging to the regiment and those still attached to the corps—these forming an aggregate number of nearly one hundred and fifty gentlemen. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Colonel of the regiment, was, of course, present. His Grace the Commander-in-Chief, the Secretary-at-War, the Adjutant-General of the Forces, and a few other officers, were the only additional visitors. Of the officers of the regiment, it is scarcely necessary to add that every gentleman not incapacitated by illness attended.

It may be here mentioned that the Royal regiment of Coldstream Guards is the oldest corps in the service, with the exception of the 1st Foot. The regiment owes its origin to the celebrated General Monck, by whom it was raised in August, 1659; five companies having been drafted, by the Protector's authority, from Hazelrigg's regiment, quartered at Newcastle, and five from Fenwick's, then garrisoned at Berwick. Thus formed, the regiment entered Scotland with the army under Cromwell, and did not return until General Monck, on the 1st of January, 1659-60, quitted his head-quarters at Coldstream to restore the Monarchy under Charles II. From the place whence these brave men set out, and where the plan had been matured, the regiment derives its distinctive appellation. Of the services of the Coldstream Guards, it is sufficient to say that few of her Majesty's regiments have more distinguished themselves in the art of war. The Coldstreamers served through the Peninsula, and at Waterloo their

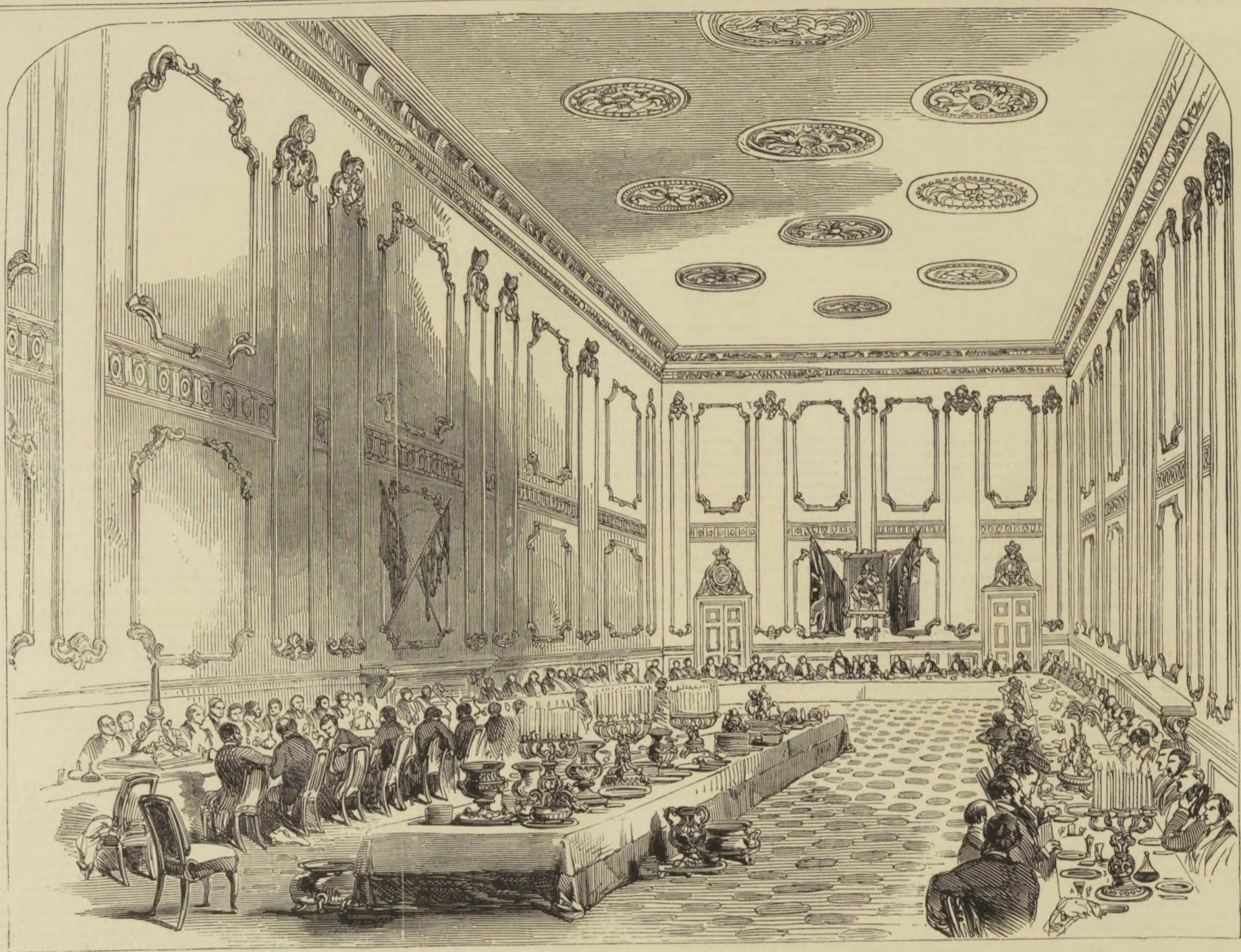
bravery was of the highest possible importance to the allied armies, the farm of Hougomont having been preserved chiefly by their gallantry, when under the command of Colonel (now Lieutenant General) Sir James Macdonell, an officer who had the gratification of participating in the festivities here described.

The guests assembled in the long gallery, from whence, on dinner being announced, they proceeded to the state banqueting-room, an apartment of great magnificence, and frequently used by the late King William IV., but only once since the death of that monarch, on the occasion of the marriage of her present most Gracious Majesty. Two long tables were arranged on either side of the room with a cross table, together affording seats for 140 guests, and exhibiting a magnificent display of the choicest plate. The apartment was superbly illuminated, and when the guests were seated the effect was extremely grand. Behind the chair, supported on either side by the colours of the regiment, was a fine portrait of General Monck, purchased by the officers of the corps some years since, and bearing the following inscription:—"General George Monck, Duke of Albemarle, the first Colonel of the regiment of Coldstream Guards." Over the fireplace was a magnificent gold cup, presented to the officers of the regiment; and upon either side waved the tattered colours borne at Waterloo, which were presented to the corps only on Wednesday morning, by Lieutenant-General Sir Alexander Woodford, the colonel commanding at that period.

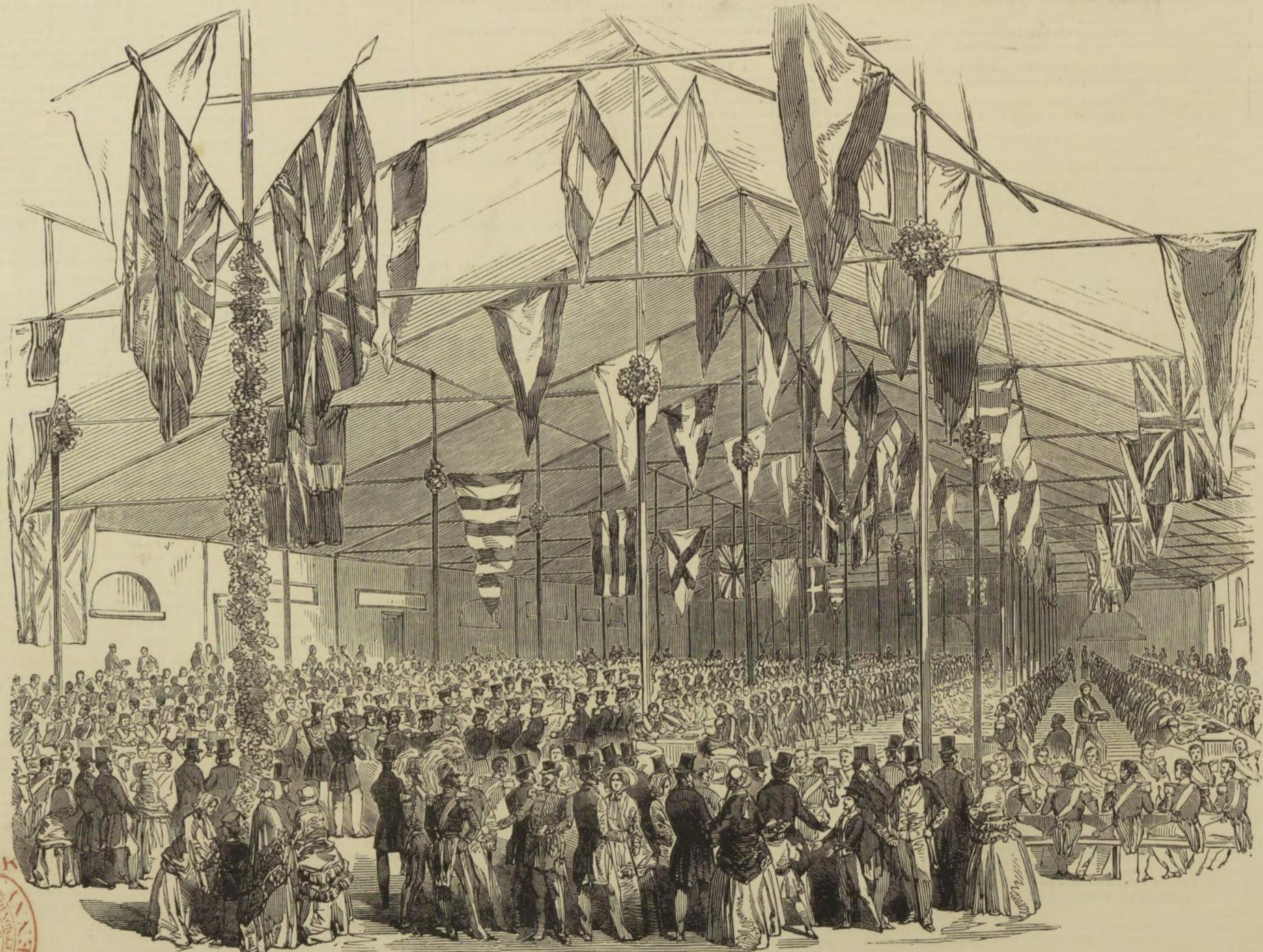
Colonel Chaplin, the commanding officer of the regiment, presided, and was supported right and left by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and his Grace the Duke of Wellington. To the right of the Duke of Cambridge sat the Marquis of Huntley, the Earl of Stradbroke, and the Right Hon. Fox Maule, M.P. To the left of the Duke of Wellington we remarked the Marquis of Westmeath, Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, and Sir James Macdonell, K.C.B.

The banquet was furnished under the exclusive superintendence of Messrs. Gunter, of Berkeley-square.

During dinner, the fine band of the regiment, under the direction of Mr. Godfrey, played several favourite pieces, including the Double March composed by her Royal Highness the



GRAND BANQUET OF THE OFFICERS OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS, IN ST. JAMES'S PALACE.



ENTERTAINMENT TO THE NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND PRIVATES OF THE COLDSTREAM GUARDS, AT THE PORTMAN-STREET BARRACKS.



STATE VISIT OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON
TO RYE.

On Thursday week (the 23rd ult.), the Lord Mayor honoured the Mayor and Corporation of Rye with his company at a grand dinner at the George Hotel. The preparations for the civic visit were very gay. Flags were flying from the church, the magnificent ruins of Camber Castle, the tops of many of the houses, and from the whole of the shipping in the harbour and on the sand; this, together with the varied and delightful aspect of Romney Marsh teeming with flocks and herds, and an extended view of the line of railway from Ashford to Rye, now just completed, presented to the eye a very animated scene. All was holiday in the town of Rye; most of the shops were closed. Flags were flying from almost every house, while the sides of the doorways and windows were gaily decorated with green boughs, flowers, &c. Several triumphal arches were erected across the streets, bearing various devices. At Appledore was an arch, at which an address of congratulation was presented to his Lordship. The bells of the an-



BELL OF THE CORPORATION OF RYE.

cient church rang merry peals at intervals, and the population of Rye poured into the streets.

The Lord Mayor and suite, accompanied by Mr. M'Gregor, director of the South-Eastern Railway Company, arrived by special train from London at ten minutes before twelve o'clock, amidst the loud hurrahs of hundreds of well-dressed people. The day will be memorable in the borough annals, being marked not only by the state visit of the Lord Mayor, but by the opening of the line of railway from Ashford to Rye, which was, for this especial occasion, rendered available to the Lord Mayor and his friends. We understand, however, the trains will not run for the conveyance of passengers for some time to come.

On alighting at the railway station, his Lordship, attended by several of the Dinner Committee, and a large number of the neighbouring gentry, farmers, principal tradesmen, &c., proceeded to Springfield Court, the seat of J. Smith, Esq., the Mayor of Rye, to luncheon.

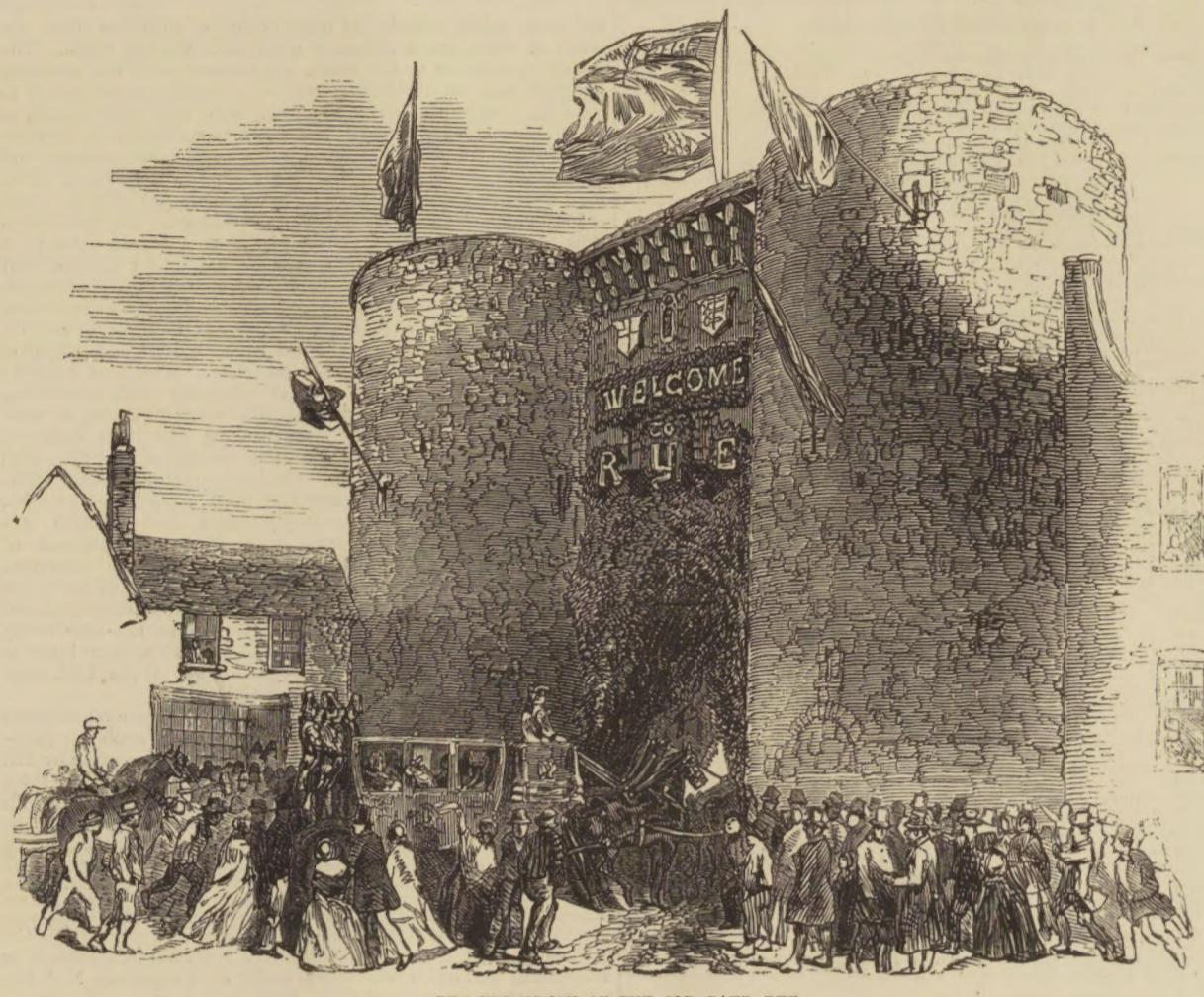
About half-past two o'clock, the procession, in the following order, left the house of the Mayor:—

Two Councillors on Horseback. Two Red Ensigns. The Band. A Silk Banner. Three Aldermen in Carriages. Councillors in Carriages. Officers of the Borough. Borough Flag. Mace-Bearers. The Mayor and Town-Clerk in a Carriage. City Flag. The LORD MAYOR (in his State Carriage) and Household. Carriages with the Lord Mayor's Suite and Friends. Member for the Borough in a Carriage. Recorder, Clerk of the Peace, and Chaplain, in Carriages. Member for the County in a Carriage. Two Councillors on Horseback. Two Union Jacks. A large number of Carriages and Horses of Gentry. Four Fancy Flags. A Painted Boat on wheels, with Sailors.

On arriving in the town the procession passed up Landgate, which was magnificently decorated with flowers and evergreens, and in the evening illuminated with gas. On this ancient edifice was the motto, "Welcome to Rye." Thence it proceeded through the Tower, down the Long-street, by the Mint, to the Strand; then by Jarrett's-yard, up the Middle-street, and by the Custom-house; round the Churchyard, down East-street, and by the Long-street again, to the George Hotel. In the whole of this progress the streets were lined with spectators, as were the windows of every house past which the procession moved, and the cheers of the multitude everywhere greeted the progress of the honoured bearer of the ancient name of "Farncombe."

About six o'clock the company sat down to a splendid banquet in the assembly-room of the George Hotel. The apartment was tastefully decorated, under the superintendence of Mr. F. Smith, of 22, Hanover-square; the gas fittings by Messrs. Verity, of King-street, Covent-garden. The dinner was provided by Messrs. King and Brymer, of Cornhill; the wines by Messrs. Sherer, Waugh, and Mervyn, of London.

The Mayor of Rye, J. Smith, Esq., occupied the chair, supported on the right by the Lord Mayor of London, the Recorder of London, Mr. H. M. Curtis, M.P., and on the left by Mr. C. H. Frewen, M.P., the Mayor of Hastings (G.



THE PROCESSION AT THE OLD GATE, RYE.

Scrivens, Esq., Mr. M'Gregor (Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company). Mr. E. A. Dawes (Town-clerk of Rye) occupied the Vice-chair.

His worship the Mayor, and Corporation of Rye, having drunk to their civic guest in the loving-cup, bidding him a hearty welcome, and the cloth being removed the customary loyal toasts were duly honoured. The [Chairman, in an energetic speech, then proposed "The health of, and a hearty welcome to, the Lord Mayor of London." (Great cheering.)

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, stated that he came from the port of Hastings, in the county of Sussex. It was now more than 200 years since a Sussex man last filled the civic chair till the present year; he therefore felt great responsibility thrown upon his shoulders. He felt that the honour of the county of Sussex was, in a measure, dependent on the manner in which he acquitted his office of mayoralty. (Hear, hear.) The Lord Mayor then proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Rye," which was most cordially drunk. The Mayor returned thanks.

The Rev. Mr. Marshall (the Lord Mayor's Chaplain), in the absence of Mr. Alderman Humphery, then proposed "The Health of the Mayor of Hastings," which was drunk with cheers. The Mayor returned thanks.

"The Corporation and Freemen of the City of London," "The health of Mr. Curtis, M.P. for Rye," were the next toasts, followed by "The health of the Recorder of the borough of Rye," proposed by Mr. Butler. The Recorder, Mr. W. Wakeford Attre, in returning thanks, after enlousing the conduct of the Lord Mayor, felicitously quoted the following lines, by Fletcher (Beaumont's colleague), who was a native of Rye:—

Labour, and diligently,
To keep your heart from Ease, and her base issues,
Pride and ambitious wantonness.
Rather lose all your limbs than the least honesty:
You are never maim'd, indeed, till loss of credit
Benumb you through.

Before the party broke up, several other toasts were drunk, including "the health of Mr. M'Gregor, the Chairman of the South-Eastern Railway Company, and the Directors," with special reference to the opening of the railway that day. Mr. M'Gregor, having thanked the company, added that he trusted that the whole of the works on that line would be completed before the autumn, when he should have the greatest pleasure in again meeting them to celebrate the auspicious event. (Cheers.)

Messrs. Lockey, Young, Lawler, Westropp, and Bruton were the vocalists of the evening; and Mr. Harker officiated as toastmaster.

In the course of the day, a handsomely-carved chair, the work of an inhabitant of Rye, was presented to the Lord Mayor by the Corporation of Rye. The chair is carved from solid oak, and bears the arms of the City of London and Borough of Rye; underneath which is carved, in old English letters:—

Presented by the Corporation of Rye to Thomas Farncomb, Esq., Lord Mayor of London
May 23, 1850.

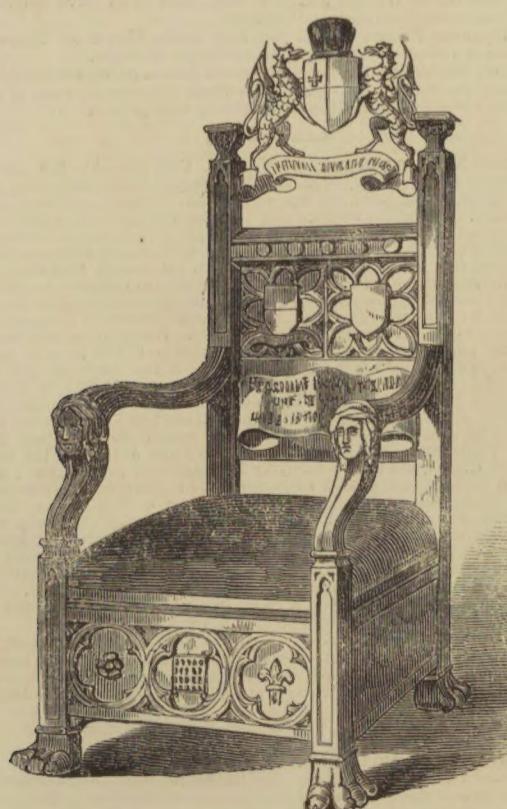
We have engraved this interesting present; as also a curious old Bell, in the possession of the Corporation of Rye. It is 5½ inches high, and bears some grotesque figures and scroll-work. Upper inscription, "O Mater Dei, memento mei;" lower, "Petrus Gheinevs me fecit, 1566."

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURE OF SUGAR.—Several samples of sugar having found their way into the Bristol markets which, from the superiority of their granular texture and colour, have caused considerable interest throughout the West India trade, the most authentic information has been sought on the subject, and the result shows that, by means of a now well-known patent for drying by centrifugal force, and the aid of a few simple adjuncts, sugar, which took from three to five weeks to refine is now done in as many minutes. The whole process and the result are to be witnessed at the sugar-houses of Messrs. Finzel and Son, at Bristol. Moreover, sugars altogether unsaleable in our markets are converted in a few minutes into an article worth some 36 shillings per cwt. To the colonies this discovery must prove of the last importance, as the raw produce can be by a machine not more than 4 feet by 6 inches be there cleared and sent home free from the present waste by leakage, &c. There are various patents involved in this one, and the several holders—Messrs. Seyrig, Hardman, Finzel, and Rotch—have, in thus uniting what have hitherto been conflicting claims, produced a result which may be classed in practical usefulness to our colonial and home interests next to that of the discovery of the vacuum pan.

ONCE CAUGHT, TWICE SHY.—“Many years ago (says Mr. A. Sime) I caught a common mouse in a trap, and, instead of consigning it to the usual watery grave or to the unmerciful claws of the cat, I determined to keep it a prisoner. After a short time, the little mouse made its escape in a room attached to my father's residence in the Bank of England. I did not desire the presence of a wild mouse in this room, and therefore adopted means to secure him. The room was paved with stone, and enclosed with solid walls. There was no hope for him that he would ultimately escape, although there were abundant opportunities for hiding. I set the trap, and baited it with a savoury morsel, but day after day no mouse entered. The poor little thing gave unequivocal signs of extreme hunger, by gnawing the bladder from some of my chemical bottles. I gradually removed everything from the room that he could possibly eat, but still the old proverb of ‘Once caught, twice shy,’ so far applied, that he would not enter my trap. After many days, visiting the apartment one morning, the trap was down, the mouse was caught; the pangs of hunger were more insatiable than the terrors of imprisonment. He did not, however, will the unpleasant alternative of entering the trap until he was so nearly starved that his bones almost protruded through his skin; and he freely took bits of food from my fingers, through the wires of the cage.”—*Instinct and Reason*, just published.



THE PROCESSION NEAR THE CHURCH, AT RYE.



CHAIR PRESENTED TO THE LORD MAYOR.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, June 2.—First Sunday after Trinity.
 MONDAY, 3.—Length of day 16h. 16m.
 TUESDAY, 4.—King George III. born.
 WEDNESDAY, 5.—King of Hanover born 1771. Slave Trade abolished, 1807.
 THURSDAY, 6.—Carl Maria Von Weber died, 1826.
 FRIDAY, 7.—Clock after Sun 1m. 34s.
 SATURDAY, 8.—Astley's Theatre burnt, 1841.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8, 1850.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	A	M	A	M	A	M
6 35	6 55	7 20	7 50	8 25	9 0	9 35
10 5	10 5	10 5	10 5	10 35	11 5	11 35
night					Mid-	Tide
					night	0 30

LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.—Suburban Residences.—Season Tickets, at Reduced Rates, for the Year or for shorter periods to One Month.—For the convenience of suburban residents, the Directors have lately reduced the rates of SEASON TICKETS, especially for the longer distances, so that persons having daily vocations in London may now live at any of the beautiful spots on this railway within 40 miles of London, and be conveyed in a first-class carriage both ways, daily, at a weekly charge, varying with the distance, from £5. to 10s. per week.

To give facilities to those whom circumstances compel to have their residences in London to move into the country during the summer months, Season Tickets are now issued at reduced rates for one month.

SCALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

Waterloo	Yearly.	6 Months.	3 Months.	2 Months.	1 Month.
To or from	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wandsworth	12 0 0	6 12 0	3 12 0	2 10 0	—
Clapham Common	15 0 0	8 5 0	4 10 0	3 3 0	—
Barnes	16 0 0	8 16 0	4 16 0	3 7 0	—
Merton	18 0 0	9 18 0	5 8 0	3 15 0	2 3 0
Kew	20 0 0	11 0 0	6 0 0	4 4 0	2 8 0
Wimbledon	22 0 0	12 2 0	6 12 0	4 12 0	2 12 0
Richmond	24 0 0	13 4 0	7 4 0	5 0 0	2 16 0
Brentford	25 0 0	13 15 0	7 10 0	5 5 0	3 0 0
Isleworth	26 0 0	14 6 0	7 16 0	5 10 0	3 0 0
Twickenham					
Feltham					
Ashford					
Hounslow					
Maiden					
Kingston					
Hampton Court					
Eltham					
Staines					
Weybridge					
Addlestone					
Chertsey					
Woking					
Guildford					
Godalming					
Farnham					
Ash					

Second-class tickets about 15 per cent. less than the above.

When two or more members of the same family subscribe at the same time, for the same period, and to the same station, a deduction from the above rates will be made on the following scale:—

When two subscribe .. 10 per cent. reduction.
 three .. 15

Children under 14 years of age to be charged half-price. " "

Application for Season Tickets to be made in writing to the Treasurer, A. Morgan, Esq., York-road offices.

The places enumerated, it will be observed, include the most beautiful suburban neighbourhoods of London.

York-road, May 1, 1850.

By order, WYNDHAM HARDING, Secretary.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

* * * The money for the distressed Nailmakers (acknowledged in our Journal of last week) will be remitted on Monday next, for distribution.

R. G. Lynn.—Nos. 1 and 2 of the impressions sent are from third brass coins of Constantine the Great, 306 to 337. No. 3, Nuremberg Jetton. No. 4, Tetradrachm, Jun, third brass, A.D. 267 to 275. No. 5, Constantius II., third brass, A.D. 323 to 361. All the coins are very common

J. D. Las, Toulouse—26s, and 6d each extra for Double Numbers

B, A READER.—The arms of Fogerty or O'Fogerty, *ancient*, are "Az. in chief two lions rampant regardant, each other, supporting a garb ar; or; in the dexter base a crescent, and in the sinister an Irish harp gold, stringed arg." Of Fogerty, *modern*—"Vert a fesse purpure between three garbs or."

W. W.—The arms of Weatherston are "Gu. a chev. or between three lion's paws erased, statant, of the second. Crest: a lion's head erased ppr."

FRANCIS.—We think the device might be construed into a heraldic bearing.

M. B. has a Portrait of Broughton, the pugilist, said to be painted by Hogarth, and will feel obliged if any of the numerous Correspondents to the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can give him any information on the subject

ZORA.—In neither case can the seat be retained

C. H. BROWN, Bradford.—Mr. Wise's new work on Aerostation (noticed in our Journal of last week, may be had by order, of Mr. Chapman, 142, Strand

A. P. Dublin, and AN OLD SUBSCRIBER, are thanked: the Illustration shall appear

CHRISTOPHER.—Address, Messrs Blackwoods', Edinburgh—12, Queen Street, with the Unter den Linden, Berlin, 174 feet

OXON.—Sackville-street, Dublin—12, Queen Street, with the Unter den Linden, Berlin, 174 feet

1. D.—"The Royal and Ancient Society of Swimming, (Routledge and Co)

EMMA.—Inquire of Cottam and Hallen, 76, Oxford-square

G. J.—The address of Dr. Wiseman is 35, Golden-square

A. D. A.—The Royal or Victoria Tower of the New Houses of Parliament will rise to the immense height of 340 feet, or 64 feet less than the height of St. Paul's. (Cunningham's "London," second edition.) See the tract just issued by the Great Exhibition Committee, for the required conditions

DUN, Edinburgh, had better buy Bohn's "Handbook of Games"

W. LEX, Oldbury.—Not more than a fortnight

RUSTICUS.—Apply to Reeve and Co., publishers, King William-street, Strand

HAMPTON.—The selling of a wife is a profligate custom, which popular error has magnified into a law, but is directly against the Register of his district

J. G. Derbyshire.—The Register of his district

H. W.—The principle of ship-building has been ably illustrated by Mr. Scott Russell and others, in the Proceedings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, published by Murray, Albemarle-street. (See, also, "Year-book of Facts," 1845 and 1847)

LAND SURVEYOR.—There must be some mistake in your question. If we wish to obtain the distance of an accessible object, what do we want better than a chain and cross staff, and, having measured, we consequently know the distance—that is, the number of chain's lengths and links that it is distant from us. There is no necessity to plot the distance—that is, to lay the distance down on paper, or scale it, in order to know its extent. This is done for another purpose: either to find the position of a point, or the contents or area included between the line measured and other's

VERAX.—We have not room for the correspondence, and will return the same if the requisite address be sent

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—See Mr. Christopher's recently published Account of Natal

J. L. B.—Bath and is separated from Scotland by the Tweed, upon the northern bank of which lies Berwick, belonging to England

N. Z.—There are six French Protestant Churches and Chapels in London

LILOUET.—Is thanked, but we have not room for the lines

INQUIRER, Leith.—Lord Brougham is a native of Edinburgh

MOATNE.—Henry Cavendish, last Duke of Newcastle (of the Cavendish family), died in 1691, when that title became extinct. His Grace married Frances Pierrepont, granddaughter of the Earl of Kingston, and had one son, Henry, Earl of Ogle (husband of Lady Elizabeth Percy, the great heiress of the Earls of Northumberland), who died without issue in 1690, and five daughters: 1. Elizabeth, who married, 1692, Christopher Monck, Duke of Albemarle; and, secondly, Ralph, Duke of Albemarle, but died issueless. 2. Frances, wife of John, second Earl of Breda, who died without male issue. 3. Margaret, married to John Hobles, fourth Earl of Essex, created Duke of Newcastle in 1694; 4. Catherine, wife of Thomas, sixth Earl of Thanet; and, 5. Arabella, wife of Charles Earl of Sunderland.

CHAR.—One may add a motto to his arms, or alter that which he bears, without any reference to the Herald's Office

DOX QUIXOTE.—There were two Lords Whitworth eminent as diplomats. The first was Charles, Baron Whitworth, of Galway, celebrated for the number and importance of his embassies in the beginning of last century; and the second, that nobleman's grand-nephew, Charles Earl Whitworth, the well-known Ambassador to Napoleon Bonaparte. Singular enough, the first died in 1725, and the last, exactly one hundred years after, in 1825.

J. G. Liverpool.—Robertson's "Ayrshire Families" was published in London, by Highley, of Fleet-street; but we believe it is out of print. A copy may probably be obtained from a bookseller in Edinburgh.

E. F. G.—The arms of Whitworth, of Galway, celebrated for the number and importance of his embassies, in the beginning of last century; and the second, that nobleman's grand-nephew, Charles Earl Whitworth, the well-known Ambassador to Napoleon Bonaparte. Singular enough, the first died in 1725, and the last, exactly one hundred years after, in 1825.

A. WEEKES READER.—The arms of Ward, of Yorkshire, are "Az. a cross patonce or." Crest: A wrythe head erased or

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.—A Deputy-Lieutenant of the Tower Hamlets has a right to a cockade in his servant's hat

BOURDON.—A more attentive perusal of the Memoir would inform the inquirer that the PANTHORPE is now a Church, and in good repair

A. CONSTANT READER.—The dimensions are 900 square feet

A. LOVER OF LITERATURE.—We regret that we have not space for our correspondent's article. It is possible that, at some future time, we may return to the subject

* * * Answers to Correspondents continued at page 295 of the Supplement, published gratis with the present Number.

BOOKS, &c., RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

General Pepe's Narrative of Events in Italy.—Voices from the Woodlands.—Popular history of Mammalia.—Music.—The Neapolitan Polka.—Spring! beautiful Spring!

With EACH NUMBER OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,
For this day, JUNE 1, 1850, is delivered
A SUPPLEMENT GRATIS!

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1850.

IT is startling to find that the spirit of agrarian outrage and murder, which seems to have been allayed in the south of Ireland by famine, fever, and pestilence, as well as by discouragement, bankruptcy, and misery, should have revived in the more prosperous and more peaceful north. The murder of Mr. Manley at Crossmaglen, county of Armagh, rivals in atrocity any murder ever committed in Tipperary. It seems to have originated in

the same cause, namely, in consequence of evictions upon the estate of which the unfortunate gentleman was the agent. The country people, as in the south, sympathized with the assassins, and not with the victim, and instead of making any attempt to seize the murderers, struck the dead body with their spades, in token of their satisfaction that he was powerless to oppress them. The driver of the car from which he was dragged and assassinated positively denies all knowledge of the event! Two men have been arrested under circumstances not only of great suspicion, but of strong circumstantial evidence. The old leaven still remains in Ireland. The cholera has not rooted it out; the immense emigration that has been carried on for the last four years, and which, together with famine and pestilence, have almost depopulated some districts, have not been able to reduce the competition for land to such a point as to make it safe for an agent or a landlord to evict his tenantry for non-payment of rent or for the improvement of his estate. The most unhappy feature in this case is the popular sympathy with the crime. Such sympathy is not natural. Men usually detest a murderer, and, under ordinary circumstances, the most depraved would lend his assistance to the arrest of a man with the blood of a fellow-creature reeking upon his hand. The social circumstances of a country must indeed be peculiar, and there must be some deeply-seated and hitherto unremedied wrong in existence, when the best instincts of our nature are either rendered powerless, or are perverted into evil. After all the blue-books and reports which have been published upon Ireland, after all the speeches, and pamphlets, and letters, with which the land has teemed for the last five-and-twenty years—all in reference to the same topics—we seem to know as little of the real social life of the great bulk of the Irish rural population as we do of the interior of China.

But a letter from the Coroner who investigated the circumstances attendant upon this murder throws a flood of light upon this particular case. The land from which the evictions were made by Mr. Mauleverer had no less than three landlords. Each of these three gentlemen—Messrs. Hamilton, Tipping, and Jones—collected his rent separately; "and, in doing so," says the Coroner,

Resorted to the proceedings usual in such cases; and at the quarter sessions it was customary for the agent and attorney of the Rev. Mr. Hamilton to obtain 60 or 80 degrees for his third of the rent, for the attorney of Mr. Jones a like number, and for the attorney of Mr. Tipping the same, for the one and the same year's rent. Thus the costs were multiplied threefold. The holdings are generally small, and average from 6s. up. The cost of each decree was 6s. 11d.

How can an ignorant or a starving population understand or respect the laws under which they suffer such oppression? "Decrees having been obtained," adds the Coroner—

The struggle commenced between the three landlords on the one hand, the poor-rate collector and the collector of the county cess on the other. The result was, tenantry were dreadfully impoverished, the lands being all rack-rented, and being of a barren rocky character, as the name of the parish sufficiently indicates. Heretofore the property had, by reason of the divisions of the landlords, been very badly managed, inasmuch as that about two sessions back I remember a process being brought by Mr. Jones for thirteen half-years' rent!"

The unfortunate victim of this state of the law and of the desperation of the people, though kind and agreeable in his intercourse with his equals, "unhappily thought it necessary," says the Coroner, "to assume a different bearing with the tenants over whom he was appointed receiver. One incident will serve to illustrate this. At this season it was his custom to distribute tickets for leave to cut turf on the bogs on the estate, for which he charged 6d. each. About five minutes before he left Crossmaglen, and within twenty minutes before his death, he was asked by a poor widow woman, a tenant, for a bog ticket; she presented him a fourpenny bit, assuring him that was all the money she possessed. The owner of the hotel (Mr. M'Donnell) urged him to accept the fourpence, assuring him he knew she was poor—that if she had more, she would pay it. He peremptorily refused, and dismissed the woman with a malediction." A few minutes after this incident the unhappy man was brutally murdered, and the labouring and rural population rejoiced in his death! This is a sad picture. The Coroner adds:—

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday evening, the president of the institution, Mr. W. Cubitt, gave his annual *conversazione* at the society's house, in Great George-street. The suite of rooms, and the theatre, presented a very interesting assemblage of models of new inventions, in addition to a variety of works of art upon the walls and tables; altogether an unusually attractive display. The apartments were crowded throughout the evening with company, including the most eminent professors of science, and many distinguished patrons of art, literature, and scientific inquiry. The arrangements, under the able superintendence of Mr. C. Manby, the secretary to the institution, gave universal satisfaction.

CHURCH EXTENSION.—The annual meeting of the Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels was held at their rooms, 79, Pall-mall, on Tuesday; his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury in the chair. The report stated that the number of grants of money made by the society during the past year was 111, being 17 more than those voted in the year preceding, and 7 more than were made in 1848. The objects in aid of which these grants were voted were the erection of 39 new churches and chapels; the rebuilding of 12, and the enlargement or re-arrangement of the interior of 60 existing churches and chapels. The total amount of money granted was £15,025, being £2115 more than in the previous year. The number of additional seats to be obtained was 29,962, being 1994 more than in the last year, 27,309 of which were to be free for the use of the poor, showing also an increase upon the last year of no less than 4238 free seats, and exceeding also the year 1848 by 1248 free seats. The committee had to report the completion of works at one hundred places, certificates of which had been received during the year, and payment made of the grants voted in each case, amounting in the whole to £15,119. The works included forty new churches, the rebuilding of fourteen, and the improvement in various ways of forty-six existing churches. The following is the state of the society's means and liabilities on the 31st March last, to which period its accounts are annually made up.—The amount of the valuation of the funded property in hand, and of the money in the hands of the bankers, is £60,978 18s. 10d.; the amount of the grants remaining unpaid is £42,750, leaving a disposable balance of £18,228 18s. 10d., exclusive of some unpaid donations. This amount, with the society's ordinary receipts, consisting of donations, subscriptions, remittances from local societies, and legacies which were calculated by the finance committee last November at £7000 per annum, constitutes the society's resources, to answer the demands made upon it for a period of nearly two years.

BOOK SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE AMONGST THE POOR.—The annual meeting of this society took place on Thursday, at the committee-room, 19, Paternoster-row, Mr. Carlyle in the chair. The report stated that the benefits of this society had not been merely confined to England, but had extended its inestimable fruits across the Atlantic to foreign climes. The total receipts during the year amounted to £573, and the expenditure to £569. The report was adopted, and several gentlemen having addressed the meeting, a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE EDUCATION OF THE POOR.—On Wednesday the annual meeting of this society was held at the Central School-Rooms, Sanctuary, Westminster, and was attended by a large number of the nobility, members of the House of Commons, and other influential personages. His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury presided. The report stated that during the past year they had been enabled to grant out of the Queen's Letter Fund towards the building and enlarging of schools, and the erection of teachers' residences—the sum voted towards these objects amounted to £8881. Out of the same fund the following had been voted during the past year:—To the building of training institutions at Oxford, £500; at Chichester, £240; at Norwich, £300; at Gloucester and Bristol, 375; and Rochester, £200; and towards enlarging Salisbury Female Training Institution, £300. From this fund also the treasurer had been authorised to pay £4374 towards schools of which the usual certificate had been received. Accommodation had thereby been provided for 15,863 scholars, and residences for 80 teachers had been erected. Since the last annual report, her Majesty had issued the usual Royal letter authorising collections in every parish throughout England and Wales, in behalf of the society. The special fund for the manufacturing and mining districts, commenced in 1843, being now wholly appropriated, the committee had no other resource than the proceeds of the Queen's letter, towards meeting many applications for aid to school-building from several poor parishes and districts which were at the present time destitute of any accommodation for educational purposes. No fresh grants had been made towards the building or maintenance of elementary schools from the special fund; but there had been voted towards the proposed training institutions, as follows:—At Oxford, £500; Gloucester and Bristol, £375; Norwich, £300; Rochester, £340; and £200 towards the enlargement of the Warrington training institution. Outstanding grants from this source to the amount of £3940 had been paid, by which 82 schools, which afforded accommodation to 11,053 scholars, had been built or enlarged, and 33 teachers' residences had been completed. Schools in 225 places were received into union with the society. From the general fund there had been granted £2100 to St. Mark's College, and £1500 to Whitelands. The residue of this fund, in which there was increase, had been appropriated to the support of the two Westminster training institutions. The state of the society's depository was very flourishing, the receipts for the past year being £7358 17s. 4d., being an increase, as compared with those of the preceding year, of £1000. The report in conclusion, stated that it was the intention of the committee to continue, according to uniform practice, to apply a portion of the funds towards building schools, whether assisted by the Committee of Council or not. Resolutions in support of the objects of the society were agreed to, after some discussion.

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE DWELLINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.—The annual meeting of this association was held at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's-square, on Monday; Sir Ralph Howard, Bart., M.P., in the chair, supported by Lord Cland Hamilton, M.P., Lord Radstock, Viscount Ebrington, M.P., Lord Robert Grosvenor, M.P., Mr. R. A. Staney, M.P.—The Secretary (Mr. Gatilffe) read the report of the directors, which stated that:—“The directors have much pleasure in being able to state that a great increase has taken place in the number of the proprietors, and, consequently, in the amount of the capital of the association. The directors believe that this increase is mainly to be attributed to a conviction in the public mind, which all the late statistical reports have served to strengthen, that the amount of comfort and convenience provided in the dwellings of the working-classes has a direct and powerful effect upon their health; and, as in the train of good health follow the desire and capacity of attaining a higher social position, that every individual who finds himself surrounded by improved external circumstances will not only use his best endeavours to maintain this position, but will also attain a higher tone of moral feeling, and, in consequence, become a more useful member of society, and more attached to the system on which the freedom of this nation is constituted and secured. The capital of the association on the 25th March, 1849, was £38,175; and on the 31st March, 1850, £50,075. An increase of £112 3s. has taken place in the amount of receipts from the Pancras-road investment. These receipts will be further increased to the extent of £92 19s., as the directors are enabled to carry out the plan they have found it necessary to adopt of equalising the rents of the different sets of rooms in this building. The experience which has been obtained during the occupancy of this building has proved to your directors that, so far from the dwellings on the third and fourth floors being, as they originally expected, less valuable from the number of steps by which they had to be approached, they are in fact equally, if not more, valuable. The directors, however, feel that they cannot at present carry out this equalisation of rents to its entire extent, in the case of tenants whose occupancy commenced prior to the date on which it was resolved to adopt this measure. Fifty-four changes only have taken place within the twelve months; and there are but three sets of rooms vacant. Out of the sum of £2926 16s. 1d. accrued due on account of rents since the opening of this building, £2912 4s. 4d. has been collected, leaving £14 11s. 9d. at the present in arrear and unpaid, only £3 0s. 4d. of which is to be considered as irrecoverable. The population at present amounts to 555, of which 335 are children, and 229 adults. This may be taken as the average population during the year. The number of deaths which have taken place out of this population have been 23; and the directors have great pleasure in stating that, while fever and cholera have been devastating whole districts of the metropolis, not one of either of those diseases has occurred in these buildings, and that only two deaths have taken place from diarrhoea; whereas in Church-lane, Saint Giles's, among a population of about 1100 (that number being nearly double the population of these buildings), twenty-nine deaths from cholera took place within the space of five weeks, viz. in the months of August and September last.” The report was adopted.

LONDON ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF TRADE.—On Wednesday evening the annual general meeting of the members of this Association was held in Exeter Hall; George Cottam, Esq., president, in the chair. The report congratulated the members on the improved and important position the association had attained; on the number of its members, on the confidence reposed in it both by the trading community of the metropolis and many of the manufacturing and provincial towns, and upon its increasing ability to afford to all its supporters the assistance and protection it was established to render. Since November, 1848, subscriptions had been received from 1248 traders, and twenty-three honorary members had been elected. There had been a rapid increase of business in the debt-collecting department. During the year 1849, and up to the 27th instant, 5330 persons were written to for payment of debts due to members, and though the large majority of debts sent in for collection were deemed to be bad, or of a very doubtful character, payments had been obtained amounting to £8013 9s. 9d., in addition to which a considerable sum had, no doubt, been paid to members personally, that through inadvertence or accident had not been notified at the offices. The results of all applications for debts had been registered, thus supplying a timely caution—a valuable information—to subscribers, when credit was required from them. The committee had petitioned in favour of the bill for the improvement of the bankruptcy law and the extension of the jurisdiction of county courts. They had established and continue in friendly correspondence with nearly every trade protection society in the United Kingdom, through the medium of which much useful information was interchanged, the practices and connexions of swindlers were more fully and promptly exposed—traders, both in the metropolis and in the provincial towns, received the earliest intimation of all fraudulent attempts; and thus by means of mutual co-operation much of the important information possessed by each society was made available for the general good of all traders who became their supporters. The balance-sheet extended from November, 1848, to March 31, 1850, and showed an income of £1419 0s. 7d. A small balance remained in the hands of the banker and cashier.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL.—On Tuesday afternoon a quarterly general court of the governors and friends of King's College Hospital was held at the board-room in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields; T. G. Sambrooke, Esq., in the chair. The report for the last quarter showed that on the 1st of January there were 104 patients in the hospital. From that period to Lady-day 289 additional patients were received; making a total of 393. Of this number 260 were discharged cured or relieved, six were found incurable, and three disorderly; 24 died, and 100 remained in the house. The out-patients for the quarter numbered 5011, exclusive of 128 poor married women, who were attended during their confinement at their own homes. The records of the hospital show that since the opening of the charity 12,036 in patients and 143,459 out-patients have been received; making a total of about 155,500.

SIR LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—A general court of the governors of this corporation was held on Tuesday, by command of the president, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Henry Francis Shaw Lefevre, Esq., treasurer. The court having declared a vacancy in the office of resident apothecary, occasioned by the resignation of the late officer, fixed Thursday, the 20th day of June next, for the election of a successor. It appears that there are at present 200 patients in the hospital, of whom 41 men and 60 women are deemed curable, and 50 men and 49 women are on the incurable list. Under the able care of the physicians, the number of cures effected in the hospital during the last year averaged 60 per cent.

THE ROYAL WESTMINSTER OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL.—Last week, at the anniversary festival of this excellent institution, established in 1816, at Charing-cross, for relieving the poor of every description labouring under diseases of the eye, it was stated, that since the establishment of the hospital, nearly 78,000 persons had availed themselves of its services. Of these, 1838 persons had been restored to sight by the operations for cataract, and the formation of an artificial pupil. Of the principal operations during 1839, 103 were for cataract, 31 for the formation of an artificial pupil, 144 for squinting, and 161 for various other affections of the eye. Of the 134 operations for cataract and the formation of an artificial pupil, only one operation had failed in effecting the restoration of sight. Mr. Guthrie, the consulting-surgeon of the institution, said that this was the first institution that had set the example of opening its doors to all applicants, irrespective of recommendation; and that, although the plan was open to abuse, it had also its advantages, as would be apparent when he stated that one person who had been thereby led to avail himself of its services had testified her gratitude for the restoration of her sight, which it had been the means of bestowing, by a bequest to the institution, of £500. (Cheers.) The healths of Mr. Guthrie, the founder, and of Sir John Swinborne, the father of the institution; of Mr. C. G. Guthrie, Mr. Henry Hancock, and Mr. E. Canton, its surgeons; and other toasts followed. It was then announced that the contributions to the festival amounted to a handsome sum, and included donations of £105 from the Corporation of the City of London, £50 from Sir John Swinborne, and £25 from the Earl de Grey.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.—**MEETING OF THE HIGH-CHURCH PARTY.**—A meeting of clergymen and gentlemen interested in the present state of the education question took place at St. Martin's Hall on Thursday, for the purpose of organising an opposition to the position at present adopted by the Committee of Council on Education, and for electing a committee to take the necessary steps for promoting a strict Church education; the Rev. Doctor Spy, Rector of Saint Marylebone, in the chair. The chairman stated that the objects of this meeting were to revise the proceedings of the committee appointed last year, and the report of that committee would show how far the gentlemen composing it had fulfilled the trust reposed in them, and to what extent they had carried out the objects which they were required to hold in view. The report having been read, several resolutions condemnatory of the proceedings of the National Society and the Committee of Council on Education were agreed to, the speakers especially condemning the management clauses. After some very strong observations from Mr. Denison, Mr. Clarke, and other gentlemen, the meeting separated, after a vote of thanks to the chairman.

WESLEYAN REFORM.—A meeting was held at Exeter Hall on Thursday evening, Mr. Gandy, one of the expelled local preachers, in the chair, at which resolutions were passed denouncing the proceedings of the members of the Conference with regard to the expulsion of the different preachers, expressing their sympathy with those expelled, and pledging the meeting to assist in raising a fund of £20,000 to secure a reform in the Wesleyan connexion. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Dunn, Chipchase, Coultas, and other expelled ministers and preachers, who expressed their determination to continue the exercise of their functions without regard to their expulsion, the legality of which they denied.

DISTRESSED NEEDLEWOMEN'S SOCIETY.—A full attendance of the ladies' committee was held at the institution, Rathbone-place, on Saturday last, when it was arranged that the office should be opened from seven to eight A.M., that the sempstress may obtain employment on the same day. Tradesmen who are seeking hands from the Society, and the supporters of the charity have come to the determination of supporting such shops as remunerate the needlewoman for their labour. Several ladies of distinction have added their names to the list of patronesses, amongst whom are the following:—The Marchioness of Donegall and Downshire, Countesses of Eglinton and Effingham, Viscountesses Castlereagh and Dungarvon, Dowager Lady Abinger, Lady E. Baker, Lady Blake, Lady Duckett, Lady Dymoke, Lady Fitz Wygram, Lady Brodie, Lady Morgan, Hon. Mrs. Heathcote, Hon. Mrs. H. Lindsay, Mrs. Byng, &c.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—A meeting of the gentry, clergy, and other supporters of the friendly societies, took place on Thursday, at the King's Arms Hotel, Bridge-street, Westminster, for the purpose of adopting measures for protecting such institutions from the destructive effects of bills now before Parliament for reducing the interest upon their investments; the Rev. W. Hodgson in the chair. Resolutions were passed to the effect that it was the opinion of that meeting, that any measure of legislation interfering with the rules and tables of existing friendly societies would be highly prejudicial, and would shake the confidence of the public in them. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, the meeting separated.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the offices in Leadenhall-street, on Thursday; J. Matheson, Esq., M.P., in the chair; when a report was read, which stated that it was only usual to lay the financial position of the company before the proprietors at the annual meeting; but it continued most satisfactory, and such as to warrant the directors in recommending the declaration of a dividend of four per cent. for the half-year just past. The directors have made a tender to Government for the establishment of steam communication with Australia, &c.; which, however, as it involved some arrangements with the East India Company, had not yet been finally decided upon. The report was adopted, and the dividend declared. A special meeting was then held, at which it was resolved that if the Government entered into the contract for the establishment of steam communication with Australia, the capital should be increased from £1,000,000 to £1,500,000 by the issue of new shares, to be rateably distributed amongst the proprietors.

METROPOLIS INTERMENTS BILL.—A special general meeting of the Protestant Dissenting deputies was held at the King's Head Tavern, in the Poultry, on Monday, for the consideration of the Government Interments Bill. Mr. John Remington Mills occupied the chair; and, in his opening address, after commenting on those features of the proposed measure which more especially affected the interests of Nonconformists and the principles of Nonconformity, gave an account of the steps taken by the committee to oppose the bill, and of the result of an interview which a deputation from their body had had with Sir George Grey. Messrs. John Wilks, Carlisle, Offor, and other gentlemen next addressed the meeting in condemnation of the bill, declaring themselves to be in no way opposed to the cause of sanitary reform, and yet conceiving themselves bound as Dissenters to oppose a measure fraught, as they believed, with danger to their liberties. The arguments adduced differed little from those put forward at previous meetings. Various resolutions were adopted, recommending an application to the members of the metropolitan boroughs, and other steps in furtherance of the views of the Dissenters. The principal resolution was as follows:—

That this meeting approves of the resolutions of the committee on the Metropolis Interments Bill passed on the 29th of May, and advertised by them in the public papers, and that such resolution be embodied in a petition to the House of Commons, that the bill may not pass into a law, and that such petition be now signed by the deputies.

PROVIDENT CLERKS' MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY AND BENEVOLENT FUND.—The managers and trustees of this excellent institution met on Wednesday, at the London Tavern, to elect three annuitants in addition to the 14 already dependent on this charitable establishment, viz. one clerk at £25 per annum, and two widows at £15 per annum each, or three widows, should no clerk offer himself as a candidate. After some preliminary observations from the chairman, Mr. J. A. Smith, M.P., the managers proceeded to take votes. The result was—For W. B., 1057 votes, and elected on an annuity of £25 per annum; for A. W.R., 2996 votes, and chosen as an annuitant of £15 per annum; for G. T., 513 votes; for A. B., 1421 votes, and elected at £15 per annum; for H. B., 993 votes; for G. W., 327 votes. After the declaration of the poll, Mr. James Clarke and Mr. Lisson subscribed £10 each annually.

MASON'S PROVIDENT INSTITUTION.—On Tuesday evening a public meeting of masons and others connected with the trade was held at Exeter-hall for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of this institution, and for disseminating the principles on which it is conducted among the parties chiefly interested in its success. Mr. W. Tite, F.R.S., occupied the chair. A report from the committee of their proceedings since the last annual meeting was read, which, after briefly alluding to the difficulties encountered in the formation of the society, stated, that, as their funded property now amounted to upwards of £300, active operations might be safely commenced, and accordingly it was proposed to have an election of pensioners in July next. The number of subscribers was 140, which was insignificant in proportion to the number of working masons in the metropolis, though large when the short time which the society had existed was taken into consideration. The chairman having explained the objects of the institution, said that the committee were anxious to commence active operations, but they could do nothing until the feeling of the trade in regard to the society had been unequivocally manifested, and considering the depression under which the building interest had suffered during the last four years, this had been sufficiently exhibited in its favour. This institution did not, like many of a similar character in the metropolis, depend on extraneous assistance, but was supported mainly by the working masons themselves. There were upwards of 2000 men employed in the trade in London, and if only one-third of that number subscribed to its funds, the objects of the institution would be most successfully carried out. As soon as funds were provided, almshouses would be built and numerous pensions granted. All working masons and sculptors not under 55 years of age, who had been ten years in the trade, and who had subscribed for four years to the society, would be eligible for a pension or for admission into the almshouses, and in certain cases provision would

be made for the widows and orphans of members. Resolutions pledging the meeting to assist the objects of the institution in every possible manner were unanimously adopted; and the meeting was addressed by Mr. C. Lushington, M.P., Mr. Joseph Payne, Mr. Godwin, and other gentlemen.

DECEPTIVE ADVERTISEMENTS.—Yesterday week, Sir Peter Lurie called the attention of the sitting Alderman to a letter which he had received from Mr. Pattison, of Richmond, Yorkshire, exposing a method of swindling, against which we deem it our duty to put our readers on their guard. It appears that Mr. Pattison saw an advertisement in the *Durham Chronicle*, offering to supply the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* for 16s. per annum. He thereupon inclosed 8s in postage-stamps to the address indicated “—”, news-agent, Farringdon-street, London; but has not received a single paper. Sir Peter sent Mr. Roe, the summoning officer, to the house in Farringdon-street, who, upon inquiry, found that the advertiser had only a *letter-box* there, to receive all letters addressed to him, his *place of residence* being unknown! Our readers will easily see the necessity of ordering the *ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS* through known news-agents.

“CHURCHING” THE JUDGES.—On Sunday afternoon this ancient ceremony, which takes place twice a year, namely, on the first Sunday in Easter and Trinity Terms, was observed at St. Paul's Cathedral. The ceremony, which always draws together a large body of people, lost none of its interest. At three o'clock the City Marshal met the Judges at Temple-bar, and escorted them to the Cathedral, where they were met by the Lord Mayor and Corporation. The Judges present were—Sir Thomas Wyde, Sir Frederick Pollock, Sir J. T. Coleridge, Sir C. Cresswell, Sir William Erle, Sir T. J. Platt, and Sir Edward Vaughan Williams. There were also present the Lord Mayor, Alderman and Sheriff Lawrence; Aldermen Sir Chapman Marshall, Sir George Carroll, W. Hunter, Kelly, Moon, and Carden; Mr. Sheriff Nicholl, the Dean of St. Paul's, several serjeants-at-law, and a large number of the members of the common council. Full choral service was performed; the prayers being chanted by the Rev. Mr. Coward, and the lessons read by the Rev. J. Poyen. The sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. H. Montague Villiers, M.A., rector of St. George's, Bloomsbury, and canon residentiary of St. Paul's, who selected for his text the 12th verse of the First General Epistle of St. John. At the close of the service, the Judges and the various members of the civic corporation formed a procession and retired from the Cathedral. Much inconvenience and confusion were created by the imperfect arrangements made by the police and the vergers of the Cathedral.

ENTERTAINMENT TO THE JUDGES BY THE LORD MAYOR.—On Tuesday the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress gave a grand banquet to the Judges. It has been the custom of the Chief Magistrate to entertain the Judges annually in the long parlour; but, upon the present occasion it became necessary, on account of the numerous invitations to distinguished persons to meet their Lordships, to make preparations upon the most splendid scale in the Egyptian Hall for the banquet, which was supplied in a style that fully supported the high character of the hospitalities of the mayoralty. Amongst the company were—The Bishop of Worcester and Mrs. Pepys, Lord Brougham, Lord Campbell and Lady Stratheden, Chief Baron and Lady Pollock, Baron and Lady Parke, Baron and Lady Alderson, Baron and Lady Platt, Sir John and Lady Patteson, Sir J. T. and Lady Coleridge, Sir Wm. and Lady Wightman, Sir John and Lady Talfourd, Sir John and Lady Dodson, the Attorney-General and Lady Jervis, the Queen's Ancient Sergeant and Mrs. Manning, Sir John and Lady Hansler, Sir F. Kelly and Lady Malet, Mr. Swanston, Q.C., Mr. Rogers, Q.C., and Mr. Spalding, Mr. Temple, Q.C., Mr. J. Evans, Q.C., Mr. Spence, Q.C., Mr. B. Andrews, Q.C., Serjeant D'Oyley and Mrs. D'Oyley, Serjeant and Mrs. Shee, Serjeant and Mrs. Gaselee, Serjeant and Mrs. Jones, Serjeant and Mrs. Clark, Serjeant and Mrs. Kingslake, Serjeant and Mrs. Bellasis, Serjeant and Mrs. Bain, Serjeant and Mrs. Wilkins, Serjeant and Mrs. Channell, Serjeant and Mrs. Dowling, Serjeant and Mrs. Goulburn, Serjeant and Mrs. Thompson, Serjeant and Mrs. Byles, Serjeant and Mrs. Wallinger, Mr. Alderman Thompson, M.P., and Mrs. Thompson, &c. About 360 sat down to dinner.



"VOLTIGEUR," THE WINNER OF THE DERBY STAKES, 1850

EPSOM RACES.

ONCE in every twelvemonths, London, that sedatest of cities, that most circumspect, diligent, and decorous of capitals, by especial convention of Parliament, and general social compact declared at the beginning of each year in almanacks, diaries, and such-like manuals of reference, gives sobriety to the winds, and rushes into a passion of revelry with the *abandon* of an Italian carnival, or an ancient Roman saturnalia. Regularly as the return of a Derby Day, the marble men of her *penitralia*—her lanes, and courts, and alleys, her East-end Antonios and Shylocks, are possessed as with some new Promethean fire. For once in the twelve months their internal spirit cuts a caper, and their outward mortalities are bedight in most admired disorder. Behold them, even from sunrise till murky night, provoking by every succulent means and appliance a desperate glee, more akin to madness than mirth; and sung, and said, and stereotyped the pageant has been, till all its incidents are as familiar as household words. They have even been anticipated by the Right Hon. John Hookham Frere, in metre something of this sort:—

Beggars and vagabonds, blind, lame, and sturdy;
Minstrels and singers, with their various airs—
The pipe, the tabor, and the burdy-gurdy;
Continued, from the first day to the third day,
An uproar like ten thousand Smithfield fairs.
There were wild beasts, and foreign birds and creatures,
And Jews and foreigners, with foreign features.

Therefore shall the annual narrative for the nonce be "more honoured in the breach than the observance;" and, as a substitute, some random recollections may be acceptable—rambling reminiscences of notabilities whose fortunes were interwoven with bygone Derbys, but who now are seen no more—together with some passing glimpses at those who still "strut their hour."

REPRESENTATIVE MEN OF THE RING.

Olympiæ—premis palme.

"Legging" is, probably, coeval with the practice of racing, dating from the Olympiads. The Greek play-wrights give it a turn, and the Roman satirists denounce it as one of the social epidemics of their time. Professional betting is one of the elements of that British pastime known as the Turf. At what period it was first organised is in some obscurity; the means whereby it lives are simple enough—the follies of mankind.

Horse-racing, if ever it existed as a sport, if ever it was pursued in the spirit

which leads men to the cover side and to the autumn stubble, is so no longer. Holiday parties, indeed, frequent race meetings, but wholly unconnected with the matter at issue—

Spectator venient—venient spectentur.

Out of the course and the ring there has been an institution formed, upon which is bestowed the name of the Turf—sympathising with the national taste, and symbolic of the national character. Its properties are popular, and, so to speak, chivalrous; its peculiarities, combinations of boon pleasure and subtle profit. These are materials not likely to be overlooked by those for whom life is "the royal game of goose." The economy of civilization affords no such proofs of the axiom "Truth is stranger than fiction" as are to be found in the career of persons that within the present century have adopted "legging" as a profession. There are startling passages in the "Mysteries of Paris" and "Monte Christo;" but there are members of the ring, to be seen twice a week at Tattersall's during the season, whose adventures would put the heroes of Dumas and Sue out of interest and account—even as champagne exceedeth in quality the flavour of ginger-beer. Without assigning to the muse of France exaggeration as a prevailing figure of speech, it may be assumed for John Bull, that his style is the reverse of florid. He depreciates in description—as a rule.

Supply is the consequence, not the cause of demand. It was not till money might be had for the making—scientifically—on the race-course, that the society

of Legs was instituted. They are *ephemera* that were first observed early in the nineteenth century. "As it is probable that we are in reality much more indebted for our partial reformation in expression and sentiment to the portraiture of our forefathers in their hours of excess as depicted in the high-fed rollicking days of Tom Jones and Count Fathom, rather than to any more serious appeal in print; so it is possible for the reflective youth of the next, if not the present, age, to call a moral from an untrammelled sketch of living characters in this not over-fastidious era of Turf and Race." Thus one wrote well calculated to give an opinion on such a point, and when experience proffers its lore for our learning "fas est doceri."

The writer's personal acquaintance with the ring ranges over some five-and-twenty years; and it is a place where a good deal may be picked up in a quarter of a century. Though Crookford was the first Napoleon of the realms of racing, his advent was anticipated by men of an exquisite wit. Crutch Robinson and Jim Bland were not to be sneezed at. Both have for some years been gathered to their fathers, and *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* is a right Christian axiom. Nevertheless, it may be lawful to transfer what has already been written. Crutch, then, lived, when his fortunes were in their mellow autumn, on the confines of Cheshire. "A more domineering, uncouth being than this sporting cripple," says his biographer, "could not be encountered, even in a county rather famed for such characters; and to see an old man, disabled from the use of his limbs, and blanched by time, shouting out his odds, and dealing in the lowest bitter sarcasm and racing slang, either mounted on a four-legged brute as rough as himself, or leaning on his trusty crutch in the midst of the crushing throng, was an irreverent and revolting sight, even in the motley scene wherein he figured. In a dialect of true Tim Bobbinish accent, the halting old "Leg" added a sneer and surly importance of manner peculiarly his own." A sample of his style would not be out of the way. The conversation turned upon certain members of the profession who did not rule high in Crutch's good graces. "They are a queer lot," remarked I, in half soliloquy. "Queer," replied my amiable colleague of the crutch; "I see a rum set in my day of one sort or another, for I can just remember Dan Dawson and Co., but those beat all calculation. Do you know the French for a barrel-organ?" "I confess I do not," replied I. "Nor I neither," said he; "nor is there one man in ten score as knows it; but them chaps does, and the Greek too, for the matter of that."

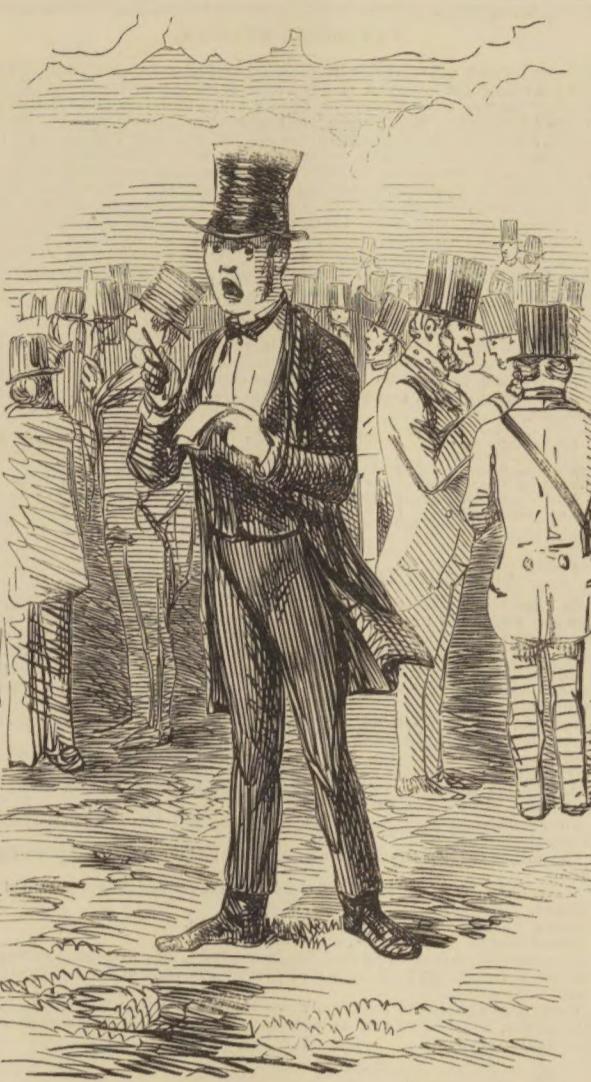
Jim Bland—as his patronymic went in the profession—had a noble house in Piccadilly, and drove his phaeton. He was one of the old school of "Legs"—wore top-boots, green coats, party-coloured chokers, and his arms up to the elbows in his pockets. His face was an index to a dark volume, and his smile a thing to make the heart quake. He, too, "could just remember Dan Dawson," no doubt; and the recollection could have brought him little ease. His system was to go for every point of the odds, arithmetical, physical, moral, and immoral. He received his bets wheresoever he won them, and *paid in town*; taking the off-chances of the journey and the interval as so many "pulls" against his creditor. He especially esteemed laying a "pony" on each of the animals in a match. He took care that his men were of the right sort, so that he was sure to receive; and there was always the possibility of a wrangle, or, at the worst, there was settling a part "on account." Old Jimmy's "cut" was that common to the portraits of Abershaw and Turpin, and the like worthies of the road, in the palmy days of the highway.

These men were, however, "small deer" compared with the representatives of the ring in more modern times. Mr. Gully, who began his career in a ring of another sort, thence won his way to the arena of Stephen's. Messrs. Harry Hill, Pedley, O'Brien, Hargraves, Clark, Justice, Clowes, Ephraim and Jos. Bond, Scott, Higgins, *cum multis*, were and are heavy betters round—book makers for tens of thousands. Robinson and Bland are sketched in outline, merely to show the stuff whereto the common "Leg" is compounded; but the ring has its commissioners, as among the names quoted above *currente calamo*, who, if the *ultra-particular* will not permit us to style "good men," are, at all events, in their calling "true." But, beyond this allusion, the present notice of the circle must be confined to its two bright particular stars—Crookford, whose ray has set, and Davis, whose beams now blaze with an almost intolerable splendour.

First of the train, we sing of "Crocky." Haply, the reader asks, "didst know him?" We reply, "Excellent well: he was a fishmonger." He began his career with a stall which once stood hard by the spot whereon is now situated the office of the journal in which this record is written. Thence, by steps slow but sure, he won his way westward even unto that palace which still arrests the eye (albeit, shorn of its *prestige*) as you look from Piccadilly adown St. James's street. This gorgeous temple—this imperial "*descensus Averni*"—was scarce completed ere it became a focus for the most tremendous play ever known in this "tight little island." A few brief years sped on, and the enchanter who raised it was the Midas of modern days. Anon—ever looking to extend his speculations—he turned his steps towards Newmarket, where, at a wave of his wand—

Yes, ready money is Aladdin's lamp—

there sprang up a second edition, upon a smaller scale, of the great metropolitan "club," as men—hell, as gods—called it. Thus, you will perceive, for the gudgeon which escaped his Scylla in town, he had a snug little Charybdis in the country. And all this was done by one whose outward man was the *ideal* of mental and physical feebleness. His best pace was something between a shuffle and a slide, and his best got-up expression a half sickly, half sceptic stare. "His cheeks," according to a notice of him which appeared in *Bentley's Miscellany*, "appeared whitened and flabby, through constant night-work. His hands were entirely without knuckles, soft as raw veal, and as white as paper; whilst his large, flexible mouth was stuffed with 'dead men's bones'—his teeth being all false, and visibly socketed with his darling metal." Like the majority of those



SKETCH IN THE RING.—"I'LL BET AGAINST CLUNCHER."

who have taken a lead in his way of life, Crookford was possessed of a marvellous memory. I will not say he could not put the bets he laid to paper, but I can safely assert I never saw him do so. He would sit upon a table at midnight in the rooms at Doncaster, and cry "Done" to offers to back horses from ten points of the compass at the same moment, and straightway commit them to memory. And what a sight it was to see him seated for a "settling;" his fins—for his hands were fins, not ordinary sets of fingers—stuffed with thousand pound notes, and his coffin coldness of eye as he surveyed the harvest before him. Like most playmen, too, he had his system: which was to lay long odds against double, or triple, or quadruple—or quintuplicate events. Perhaps this is the philosopher's stone of chance after all; it did marvels—it might be said millions, for him, and has been adopted by his great successor. He died and left a colossal fortune as his epitaph; his death was sudden: had a longer sojourn been permitted him, peradventure the case might have been reversed. In latter years he took to keeping race-horses, a course which, as regards ultimate ruin, is only a question of time. Twenty thousand a year supports a small establishment without being very sensibly affected by it; a regular stud, so and so many years, and millionaires go to the Bench. It is singular, with this fact ever before their

senses—the fact, indeed, whereon "they live and move, and have their being"—that a stud is the rock on which your "Leg" is passionately prone to split. What wrecked Nimrod's "Yorkshire footman," who once set before the north country a type of the *ménage* of Sardanapalus? What jeopardised the chance of the whilom member for Pontefract?

Where's —? dished: where — and —? diddled.

Ratan brought Crookford to a premature grave; a team would have broken his fortune first, and his heart after.

Mr. Davies now calls for our attention:—

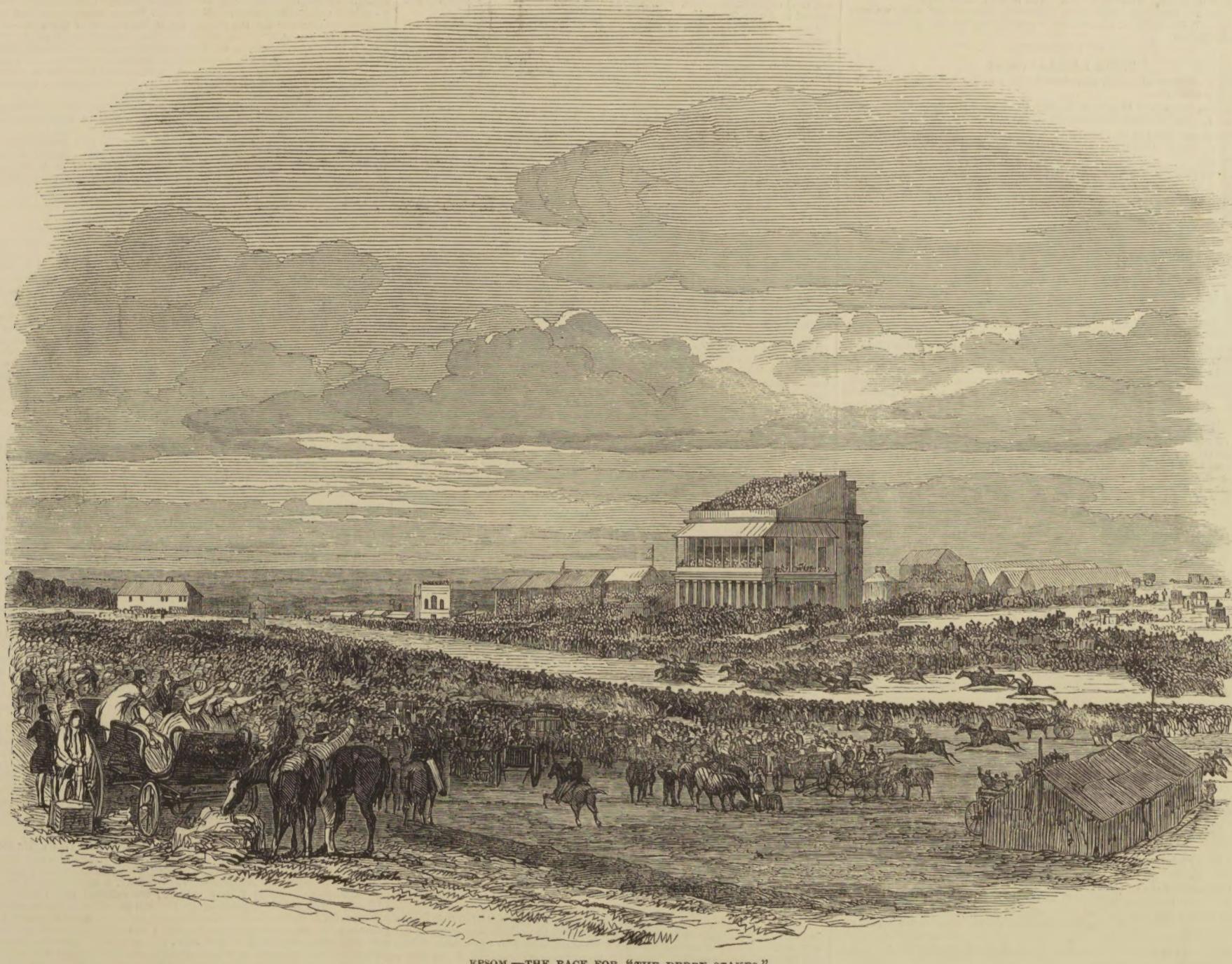
Is it a *Stentor* that I see before me?

A few years ago—some five or six at most—a young man of quiet demeanour, without any characteristic beyond his class, that of a working-carpenter, was employed upon some repairs in progress at the Jockey Club Rooms, at Newmarket. "Example," says the proverb, "is far beyond precept." Everybody, everything he saw about him was betting; so he betook him to the Heath, and tried his hand at the common craft. The essay prospered, and, as a most natural consequence, the essayist relinquished the labour of the hand for the planning of the head. The age of miracles is past, or it would have been conclusive how this "fortunate youth" came by his luck. As it is, men look on and wonder—not without awe; as for me,

I tremble as I scribble, 'pon my soul!

Hardly had Mr. Davies taken his degree as a Master of Arts—in the Ring—than Fortune gave him one of those crochety turns for which she is proverbial. He betted half a score or more of thousands against an animal for a handicap at Newmarket, which came in first; and the general opinion was that he would go off next. But no such thing: up goes Davies to town by the electric telegraph, and down he comes again with a sheaf of sparkling, crisp thousand-pound notes, fresh from the Bank, and as big as your portmanteau. This did his business—not according to the vulgar meaning of the phrase, but "it made a man of him:" such a man as the world had never seen before, and, very probably, as it never had expected to lay eyes on. It takes a good deal of "brass" to make a "leg" of the ordinary ring standard; but Davies has a soul above such "buttons." His predecessors, his contemporaries, were content to exchange parole undertakings with their customers. Davies said, "My word is worth your gold: give me your cash, and I'll give you my credit." Now, what do you think is the upshot of it? People pay this phenomenon of figures—this wizard of ways and means—the bets that they may possibly lose, for the privilege of his promise to receive, should they certainly win, what he may probably pay. You don't comprehend me? Well, I don't wonder at it. We'll try again. Mr. Davies will lay the odds against any horse in any race to any amount; that is to say, he gives his promise to pay some thirty or forty thousand pounds should two horses win two particular races, receiving money down, £50 from the taker. Looking at the amounts, we should be more prepared to expect the deposit to be required on the part of the speculator in the thousands, while the tick might be accorded to the tens. It is understood, that is to say, it is in everybody's mouth, that he betted Mr. George Payne, a member of the Jockey Club, £30,000 to £50 that Mounseer did not win the Chester Cup and Bolingbroke the Derby. When the first event of the two came off I wonder did I sleep without rocking? These double events have resulted rather awkwardly since Crocky's time. Had the fishmonger seen the same horse win the Derby and St. Leger in one year, and the performance repeated the following season, it would have posed his speculations. But he died before the ominous cries of Surplice and the Flying Dutchman.

The better to imagine the presence of the "Leviathan of the ring," as the sporting journals delight to term our hero—suppose it to be some ten minutes past two o'clock P.M. of Wednesday last; scene Epsom Downs. It is the Derby Day! The million are in Surrey; they strew the greensward of Banstead as the leaves clothe Vallambrosa. Behold, the din of myriads rising fast and furious around—while above all, like Koenig's horn in Jullien's concert, there is heard one pair of human lungs repeating the cabalistic call "I'll lay four to one against Bowlinbrook; I'll bet 5 to 1 against Mildew; I'll lay 5 to 1 against Pittsfud; I'll bet 7 to 1 against Niggur. I'll lay &c., &c., &c., &c., against Voltigur, Nutshell, Ghillie Callum, Cariboo, oo, OO, &c., &c., &c., &c." That's Mr. Davis, with a dapper little satin tie around his vocal culverin, and a hat with the tiniest of brims covering his Californian *caput*. He never tires, calling unceasingly the prices he is prepared to pay—that is to say, offer—passing perpetually inside the rails of the ring, as doth the lion at the Zoological Gardens behind the bars of his cage. In his gripe a bookling and morsel of pencil "seem as in mockery set." He needs no adventitious aids of memory. He wagers away tens—hundreds—thousands—tens of thousands—till you get to logarithms, and books them all in the ledger (the Leger?) of his brain. The human flood is tossed as the ocean by the hurricane. A cry splits the eager rear....."They're off! They're off! Here they come! Now for the Corner. Where's Bolingbroke? Where's Mildew? Where's Clincher? What's they? A race for a Derby? It's a preparatory canter for a Leather Plate!".....A great day is it for the fielders: Voltigur, nominally at 25 to 1, wins by a length, with Pitsford next him! Mr. Davies, lay this Olympic unction to your heart. The turf is for you to make hay on. The first Newmarket ticket can't distinguish between the pretensions of first-class racehorses and fifth-class Platters. Bolingbroke came with the *prestige* of being the *pot* of one of the leading stables at the Ellis of the modern world; Mildew is introduced to public patronage on the assurance of a trial that would have won half the Derbys of the century. Neither



EPSOM.—THE RACE FOR "THE DERBY STAKES."

could "live" with animals that we shall see handicapp'd, before the year's out at weight for weeds.

MR. DAVIES, THE LEVIATHAN BETTING-MAN.

(From another Correspondent.)

In our Sketch on the Course, the reader will recognise a well-known member of the ring. The sketch, intended for Mr. William Davies, is in accordance with the comic pencil of the artist, Mr. Leach; and, though a little *outré*, is a good reason blance.

In fact, the subject of this notice—Mr. William Davies—is now mostly and justly so denominated "the leader of the betting-ring;" and the sensation created amongst the sporting fraternity on his appearance in that mystic circle, is such as that of the celebrated Rothschild was wont to cause on the Stock Exchange in days of yore, "when George the Third was King." Mr. Davies has been the sole unaided and unassisted architect of his own fortune: gifted with a clear head and quick perception, calculating mind, and most retentive memory, he has undoubtedly turned those natural endowments to the very best advantage, and he now shines forth in the sporting hemisphere as a "star" of no common magnitude; his unassuming deportment and unwavering probity of conduct during his career on the turf (as yet little more than eight years), have earned for him "golden opinions" in every sense of the word. Mr. Davies is of Welsh extraction, though he himself is a native of London, and was born, as we have been informed, in the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn. It is not many years since Mr. Davies was an *employee* in Mr. Cubitt's extensive establishment in the Gray's Inn-road, such and so rapid has been the rise of this favoured child of Fortune. Mr. Davies is about 36 years of age, of the middle size, and of slender make. There is nothing striking in his appearance; but the eye, that index of the mind, would give assurance to the observer that the head was "screwed on the right way." It must be in the recollection of the majority of our readers, that, some years since, the celebrated Crockford was the Leviathan of the ring—the "triton of the minnows" at Tattersall's and at every race-house of celebrity in the kingdom. That veteran and sagacious "turfe," now some years consigned to his kindred earth, and Mr. Davies, have pursued the same system of betting, namely, laying the odds again the horses all round, and thereby standing to win upon the outsiders, and lose should the cracks be victorious. But Mr. Davies has far exceeded his predecessor in the magnitude of his wagers. Seldom, indeed, was Crockford known to stand more than £7000 or £8000 on any particular horse; but no later than Friday week Mr. Davies laid £50,000 to £1000 against Lord Exeter's Nutshell winning the Derby, and at the same time he offered to lay £40,000 to £1000 against Lord Eglington's Mayors. Mr. Davies, besides being a "standing dash" at Tattersall's, has what are termed "lists" posted at two sporting houses, where he lays the market odds from half-a-sovereign to "half-a-penny." At these places he issues tickets, on receiving ready-cash deposits, whereby he undertakes to pay the day after the race, should the card turn up a trump, and such is the confidence placed in him by the public in general (we mean those dablers, who speculate in small sums, varying from 10s. to £5), that in this latter department of his sporting avocation alone it is calculated upwards of £300,000 per annum is staked in his hands. As it is a good mark and a safe man he ranks highest on the turf. Whether he loses £10,000 or £10, to him "tis all the same: there is no postponement—"no winded bills" but the R. M. D. on the spot." As an example, we may mention one instance out of many that came under our own observation. At Newmarket, in 1848, he laid Lord Enfield, M.P., formerly the Hon. Colonel Byng, £12,000 to £1000 that Mr. Crawford's the Cur did not win the "Cesarewitch" stakes. The Cur won, and the next morning Mr. Davies walked into the ring, and before he received one farthing of what he himself had won, he handed the noble Lord twelve notes of £1000 each, fresh and crisp from the Bank of England. It may be supposed that Mr. Davies bets on what is termed "commission" for others: that is altogether a mistake; in fact it would be impossible for him to do so, as commissioners back horses to win, which Mr. Davies never does, save on rare occasions. Again Mr. Davies never hedges, i. e. getting out of a horse against whom he may have laid long odds, by backing him at a later period. By the Epson "Derby" of last year Mr. Davies lost £9000, when the Flying Dutchman won after a severe struggle with Hotspur, a little *half-bred* 'un, whose movements were greatly accelerated by the then heavy state of the ground. Had the latter been the victor, Mr. Davies would have pocketed £33,000. Mr. Davies has laid some very extraordinary wagers on what are termed "double events." For instance, some time previous to the race for the last Chester Cup, he laid Mr. George Payne £20,000 to £50 against Mounseer winning that race and Bolingbroke the Derby. In the 1849 Derby he laid Mr. G. Watts £15,000 to £10 against his horse Mogador winning the Metropolitan and Handicap at Epsom and Chatterer the Derby. Recently he laid £30,000 to £1000 against Cheerful winning the Metropolitan, and Bolingbroke the Derby; and, moreover, posted the money (or, as he facetiously termed it, the "California"). Many ill-natured people indulge in the speculation of the downfall of this sporting "Monarch of the Ring," but that we consider altogether beyond the range of probability, whilst he has such an extensive command of ready-money cash as it is well known he has. 'Tis strange, but not more so than true, that Mr. Davies knows nothing whatever of a horse—of his good or bad points, and cares nothing about stable secrets, but bets his money against horses entirely on the strength of his own judgment.

Mr. Davies has one great point in his favour—his temper is imperturbable; losses do not depress him, neither do winnings elevate him: the frowns of Fate or the smiles of Fortune are alike to him. *Non mente quatuor sollicito.*

In opposition to rumours which have frequently reached our ears, we may observe that Mr. Davies is not of the Hebrew persuasion, but is a member of the Established Church.

EPSOM RACES.—TUESDAY.

The racing commenced shortly after two o'clock, and finished about five. The following is a return:—

The CRAVEN STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 40 added.—Mr. Rolt's Collingwood (Flatman), 1. Mr. Powney's Kathleen (Holloway), 2.

The WOODCOKE STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 100 added.—Mr. J. Clarke's Mariborough Buck (Whitehouse), 1. Duke of Richmond's Buckhound (Kitchener), 2.

The MANOR STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 35 added.—Sir G. Heathcote's c. by Gladiator (R. Sherwood), 1. Hon. S. Herbert's Radulphus (Sly), 2.

The HORTON STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Howard's Aristocrat (Holloway), 1. Mr. T. King's Hasta (H. Goater), 2.

WEDNESDAY.

The TOWN PLATE of 50 sovs.—Mr. Osbaldeston's Joc o'Sot (F. Butler), 1. Hon. S. Herbert's Radulphus, (Sly), 2.

THE DERBY STAKES of 50 sovs each.

Lord Zetland's Voltigeur (J. Marson), 1
Mr. H. Hill's Pitsford (A. Day), 2
Lord Airlie's Clincher (F. Butler), 3
Mr. Gratiwicks Nigger (Flatman), 4

The following also started, but were not placed:—Mr. Ford's Penang (R. Sly); Mr. W. Edward's Bolingbroke (J. Robinson); Captain Bastard's Mildew (Bartholomew); Mr. Hussey's Royal Hart (Simpson); Mr. Gaunon's Deicoon (J. Sharp); Mr. Gurney's St. Fabian (R. Pettif); Mr. Greville's Cariboo (S. Rogers); Mr. Davison's Charley (Abrahams); Mr. Meiklarn's The Italian (Templar); Lord Exeter's Nutshell (Norman); Mr. Lister's The Knight of Gwynne (Dockeray); Count Bathany's Valentine (Cronch); Duke of Richmond's Ghillie Callum (S. Mann); Mr. Merry's Brennus (P. Prince); Lord Eglington's Mayors (Marlow); Major Martin's The Swede (W. Abdale); Mr. Disney's Captain Grant (D. Wynne); Mr. Moseley's Alonso (Whitehouse); Sir G. Heathcote's Dark Susan c. (Ralph Sherwood); Mr. S. Herbert's Augen (H. Edwards).

Betting at starting: 7 to 2 agst Clincher; 9 to 2 agst Mildew; 5 to 1 agst Bolingbroke; 6 to 1 agst The Nigger; 12 to 1 agst Pitsford; 16 to 1 agst Voltigeur; 20 to 1 agst Deicoon; 33 to 1 agst Nutshell; 40 to 1 agst The Italian; 40 to 1 agst Ghillie Callum; 50 to 1 agst The Swede; and 1000 to 15 agst any other.

Penang and Deicoon got away together, and, with the Nigger, Mildew, the Swede, and Ghillie Callum laid up, Voltigeur next, in company with Clincher, cut out the work to the mile-post, where Penang died away. Deicoon went on with the running at good pace, followed in rotation by Mildew, the Swede, and the Nigger, Ghillie Callum, Clincher, and Voltigeur remaining in their original positions. They went on thus to the road, where Deicoon was beaten, and Mildew took the lead, Clincher and the Nigger waiting on him, Ghillie Callum and Cariboo next, and Pitsford, who laid off for the first half-mile, well up. Mildew was beaten at the distance, and Voltigeur and Clincher then singled themselves out, the former taking the lead opposite the stand, and running home a very easy winner by a length; Pitsford, who came opposite the stand, beating Clincher for the second money by half a length. The Nigger fourth, Mildew fifth, and Ghillie Callum sixth. Mayors laid forward in the early part of the race, but broke down at the turn, and was not persevered with. The race was run in 2 min. 50 sec.

The CAREW STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Hornsby's The Old Fox (Hornsey, Jun.), 1. Mr. H. Hill's Equira (Maton), 2.

The BURGH STAKES of 5 sovs each, with 30 added.—Mr. Hobson's Laundry-maid (Hornsey), 1. Mr. Hayter's the Handsome Doe (H. Goater), 2.

THURSDAY.

Was as complete an "off" day as could well be conceived, the sport being indifferent, the betting flat, and the attendance thin; the few who were tempted by the fineness of the weather to repeat their visit, finding little to stimulate them in the racing, turned their attention to the Oaks, for which about sixteen are expected to run. Tingle is scratched. The following is a return of the racing:—

The EPSOM FOUR YEAR OLD STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Duke of Bedford's Quasimodo (F. Butler), 1. Mr. Carew's Normanton (J. Marson), 2.

The DURDANS STAKES of 10 sovs each, with 50 added.—Mr. Bingley's Christiana (Thick), 1. Mr. Robert's Heroine (E. Sharp), 2.

The GRAND STAND PLATE of 200 sovs, added to a Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs each.—Mr. Humphries' Escape (Charlton), 1. Duke of Richmond's Jelly Fish (Kitchener), 2.

The NONSUCH STAKES of 15 sovs each.—Lord Clifden's Beaufort (G. Brown), 1. Mr. Gully's Solomon (Holloway), 2.

The CORNHILL STAKES of 50 sovs each.—Mr. Howard's Aristocrat (Holloway), 1. Mr. Farbny's My Mary (F. Bell), 2.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The ensuing week will be a lively one with all the sporting classes, although it may lack the excitement produced by the defeat of all the favourites on Epsom Downs. Business will commence on Monday with a little race meeting at Wye. On the following day the "Settling" will take place at the Corner; it will be enormously heavy, and lucky will be the winner who gets paid in full. On Wednesday a promising-looking meeting on paper will commence at Newton; on which day also will come off the first R. T. Y. C sailing match, and the great fight for the championship between Benbrook and Paddock. That valiant corps the North Herts Yeomanry will have some flat-racing on Thursday; and on Friday the Mersey Yacht Club regatta will take place. The cricketers' register includes a match at Lord's on Monday, between nine of the ground, with Box and Wisden given, and fifteen amateurs of Middlesex; and the return match on Thursday at the Oval, between Surrey and Middlesex: matches will also be played at the Surrey ground on Wednesday and Thursday.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—The five leading Derby favourites were backed in excellent quarters, Bolingbroke looking most like a winner, but all "firm," as they say in the City. Nutshell, Deicoon, Ghillie Callum, and Captain Grant were also in favour, but Italian, Mayors, and Blarney received the *coup de grace*. Nothing done on the Oaks.

DERBY.		
4 to 1 agst Bolingbroke	25 to 1 agst Nutshell	1000 to 15 agst St. Fabian (t)
6 to 1 Mildew	25 to 1 Ghillie Callum	1000 to 15 The Swede (t)
13 to 2 Clincher	30 to 1 Deicoon	1000 to 15 Alonso (t)
15 to 2 The Nigger (t)	40 to 1 Capt. Grant (t)	1000 to 10 Italian
8 to 1 Pitsford (t)	50 to 1 Cariboo	1000 to 10 Mayors
15 to 1 Voltigeur	50 to 1 Brennus (t)	1000 to 10 Blarney
		1000 to 10 agst Castanero and Valentine

SUMMER CIRCUITS OF THE JUDGES, 1850.

On Thursday morning the Judges of the several Courts of Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, and Exchequer assembled in the Exchequer Chamber, Westminster Hall, for the purpose of arranging and determining the several Circuits upon which they will respectively proceed to hold the ensuing Summer Assizes of Oyer and Terminer and general gaol delivery, in and for the several counties throughout England and Wales, when the following arrangements were finally determined on:—

NORFOLK.—The Right Hon. Lord Campbell, Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Williams.

MIDLAND.—The Right Hon. Sir Thomas Wilde, Knt., Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; and the Hon. Mr. Baron Platt.

HOME.—The Right Hon. Sir Frederick Pollock, Knt., Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and the Hon. Chief Justice Erle.

NORTHERN.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Wightman and the Hon. Mr. Justice Cresswell.

OXFORD.—The Right Hon. Mr. Baron Alderson and the Hon. Mr. Justice Patterson.

WESTERN.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Coleridge and the Hon. Mr. Justice Talfourd.

SOUTH WALES.—The Right Hon. Mr. Baron Parke.

NORTH WALES.—The Hon. Mr. Baron Rolfe.

CHESTER.—Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Baron Rolfe, after proceeding through their respective Circuits in Wales, will meet at Chester, and hold the Assizes for the city and county.

VACATION JUDGE.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Maule will remain in town, and sit at Chambers, in Serjeant's Inn, as Vacation Judge, during the absence of the other Judges on Circuit.

IRELAND.

The *Cork Examiner* contains an authorised statement to the effect that her Majesty and the Prince Consort have been pleased to extend their patronage to the regatta of the Royal Cork Yacht Club for 1850. That journal adds:—"We understand some hope is felt that it is not unlikely her Majesty may honour with her presence, in the early part of August, the Duke of Devonshire's beautiful seat at Lismore."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC SYNOD.—The four Irish Roman Catholic Archbishops met on Friday week, when it was arranged that the Synod of the Bishops and superior Clergy, to which the new primate is understood to bear special messages from the Holy See, should be held at Thurles, in the county of Tipperary, on the 15th of August next.

THE LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—The judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench was delivered on Monday in this case, and the Judges not agreeing, they delivered their judgments *separately*. The opinion of Judge Perrin was that the question should come before the Court on a *quo warrantum*, and against making the conditional order for a *mandamus* absolute. This he considered to be the constitutional course, as giving a right of appeal to the aggrieved party. The other three judges (the Chief Justice, Judges Moore and Crampton) held a contrary opinion, and were in favour of making the conditional order absolute, and the judgment, therefore, was that the *mandamus* should issue to the town council to elect a Lord Mayor, Mr. John Reynolds being disqualified.

One of those instances of what Shiel called "the wild justice of revenge" has just occurred in the province of Ulster, which hitherto has been pretty free from any such outrage. The victim was Mr. Robert Lindsay Mauleverer, a magistrate of the county of Londonderry, and an agent over extensive estates in the north of Ireland. The ill-fated gentleman had been engaged of late in serving ejectment notices on a very extensive scale, to the number, it is said, of some hundreds, on the properties of which he was agent, as also in seizing for rents in arrear. At the Crossmaglen petty sessions on the Saturday previous to his death, several men and women were proceeded against at his instance for rescuing cattle seized by a number of his bailiffs. Informations were ordered against the parties; but, it afterwards appearing that the notices for distraint were illegally served, the prosecution failed. At the time the dreadful deed was perpetrated, the unfortunate gentleman was on his way, between the villages of Crossmaglen and Culloville, county of Armagh, to meet the down train on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway, on Thursday week, about one o'clock in the day. He was travelling on an out-and-come car, when he was attacked by some men—two of whom are in custody—and beaten with such violence as to cause instantaneous death. Various causes are assigned, none of them materially differing from those out of which agrarian outrages have usually arisen, for the perpetration of this terrible tragedy. It is certain robbery was not the object of the assassins, as Mr. Mauleverer had on his person a gold watch and chain, as also a sum of money, all of which were left untouched.

In a letter which the coroner of the district, Mr. Joshua Michael Magee, has addressed on the subject to the *Times*, the following passage, which may throw light on the cause of the outrage, occurs:—"Mr. Mauleverer, though kind and agreeable in his intercourse with others, unhappily thought it necessary to assume a different bearing with the tenants over whom he was appointed receiver. One incident will serve to illustrate this. At this season it was his custom to distribute tickets for leave to cut turf on the bogs on the estate, for which he charged 6d. each. About five minutes before he left Crossmaglen, and within twenty minutes before his death, he was asked by a poor widow woman, a tenant, for a bog ticket; she presented him a fourpenny bit, assuring him that was all the money she possessed. The owner of the hotel (Mr. McDonnell) urged him to accept the fourpence, assured him he knew she was poor—that if she had more she would pay it. He peremptorily refused, and dismissed the woman with a malediction. She returned without the ticket, and probably communicated to her neighbours the result of her application; while he, in a few minutes after, turned to McDonnell, handed him the tickets, saying, 'Give these to whom you like; if you get money from them, so much the better—if not, it is no matter.'

THE SEVEN-MILE TUNNEL THROUGH THE ALPS.—To give some idea of the boldness of Chev. Mons' undertaking, it should be stated, that the first place, that in its progress the tunnel must pass under some of the most elevated crests of Mount Cenis—one, in particular, where there will be 4850 feet of mountain, capped with eternal glaciers, over-head, at the middle of the tunnel; that not only will the workmen and machinery in construction, and the passengers and trains in transit, be buried to that depth in the heart of the mountain, but all idea of shafts, either to facilitate excavation or to promote ventilation, must be out of the question. The breath of life itself must be respired, from either extremity, with artificial aid, in shape of currents of fresh air transmitted, and of foul withdrawn, by mechanical apparatus ever at work, at least during excavation, which is also itself to be effected by machinery of a new and simple nature, worked by water power of mountain streams, whereby the trains are also to be run through the tunnel, which ascends, from the northern, or Savoy side, at Modane, all the way to its exit at Bardonnèche, with a gradient equal to 1 in 1000. The machine, once presented to the rock, projects into it simultaneously four horizontal series of sixteen scallops, working backwards and forwards by means of springs cased in, and put in motion by, the same water power. While these are at work, one vertical series on each side works simultaneously up and down, so that together they eat four blocks, or rather insulate four blocks on all sides, except on the rock behind, from which they are afterwards detached by hand. It has been already ascertained that each of the two machines, at the opposite ends of the tunnel, will excavate to the extent of 22 feet a day, and it is estimated that the whole excavation will be completed in four years. The gallery to be perforated by the machines will be 13 feet wide by 7 feet high, and this once cut through, the bore will be enlarged by ordinary means to 25 feet in width and 19 feet in height, and a double line of rails laid

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The resignation by the Lord Chancellor of his high office has been announced on authority. His Lordship has been urged to this step both by the recommendation of his physicians and the intreaties of his family, and by a regard for the public inconvenience occasioned by his continued absence from the Court of Chancery.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Thomas Garnier, chaplain of the House of Commons, to the living of Trinity, Marylebone, vacant by the promotion of the Rev. Gilbert Elliott to the Deanship of Bristol.

Prince Albert has recently sent an exceedingly able and valuable paper to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, on "The Sewerage of Towns," in which his Royal Highness develops a plan for filtering the sewers at convenient intervals, thus accumulating in suitable tanks a rich and valuable manure, and liberating the water from all mechanical admixture of impurity.

A Royal sign manual warrant has just been issued, granting a pension of £25 a year to Mrs. Harriet Waggon, widow of the late Lieutenant Thomas Waggon, (who established the overland route to India), "in consideration of the eminent services of her late husband."

The Communal council of Nuremberg, in Germany, has just admitted the Jewish merchants to the privilege of citizenship by 20 votes against 10. This decision excites the more surprise, as the admission of Jews into Nuremberg itself was very much disputed.

The operation of turning the third tube of the Britannia bridge round by a semicircular sweep over the water on its four pontoons, assisted by large cable chains and a huge upright beam attached to the shore, which formed the falcrum or centre of motion on which it was swayed round, took place with success on Thursday evening week, under the superintendence of Mr. Stephenson, M.P., and Captain Claxton. Its journey to the bearing point, whence it will have to be floated to the foot of the piers on the 10th inst, occupied about 40 minutes, the distance traversed being about equal to its own length.

The Government of Bavaria has resolved to tread in the footsteps of Austria in regard to the unfettered control of the clergy in ecclesiastical affairs, and to send a plenipotentiary to Rome in the person of Count Arko Vallez, in order to make the necessary arrangement with the Papal Government.

Mr. Commissioner Shepherd of the Bankruptcy Court, who has been ill for some months and unable to attend to the duties of the court, has resigned. By the Bankrupt Law Consolidation Act, it is provided that, on the death or resignation of the commissioner, no fresh appointment is to be made until the number is reduced to four, which is to be the permanent number. The remaining commissioners are:—Mr. Commissioner Evans (senior commissioner), Mr. Commissioner Fonblanche, Mr. Commissioner Holroyd, Mr. Commissioner Goulburn, and Mr. Commissioner Fane.

During the visit of Prince George of Cambridge, in Moat Park, in the county of Roscommon, last week, an address was presented to his Royal Highness from the gentry of the surrounding neighbourhood, expressive of the strong and warm attachment of the people of that part of Ireland to the Royal Family, and of the general satisfaction his Royal Highness had given in that country since his appointment to the command of the army under his charge. His Royal Highness, in reply, assured the deputation, that he felt most gratified by the warm and kind reception he had met with in every part of Ireland from the people whenever he went amongst them, and that on any occasion that it should ever fall to his power to render them any service he would not fail to do so.

The Master of the Rolls has appointed Wednesday, June 12, at the Rolls Court, Westminster, at a quarter after nine in the morning, for swearing solicitors. Every gentleman desirous of being sworn on the above day must leave his common-law admission for his certificate of practice for the current year at the secretary's office, Roll's-yard, Chancery-lane, on or before Tuesday June 11.

The *Presse* (Paris paper) published a letter from M. Jacquemart, professor of political economy, who states that he has been condemned by the Tribunal of Correctional Police at Soissons to a month's imprisonment, and a fine of 25f., for having, without submitting it previously to the prefect of the department (Aisne), sent by post from Paris, where it was printed, an essay written by himself, and addressed to the agricultural commission of the arrondissement of Soissons, the object of which essay was to compete for a prize given by the committee in question, on the causes of the sufferings of French agriculture, and the means of improving agricultural credit.

Thirteen officers of the 4th and 6th legions of the National Guard of Paris have been suspended for two months by the Prefect of the Seine, for having signed petitions against the Electoral Reform Bill. *Vive la Liberté l'Égalité et la Fraternité!*

The editor of the *Voice du Peuple* (Paris socialist paper) has issued a circular to his subscribers, to state that he has not yet been able to find a printer who will venture to print his paper, in the face of the proceedings on the part of the Government, which have closed the printing-house of M. Boulé, and ruined that gentleman.

The *Genuo Gazette* states that Mgr. Varesini, the Archbishop of Sassari, has been arrested for opposing the law for abolishing ecclesiastical privileges.

The *Ayr Advertiser* says:—"The estate of Bartonholm, in Irvine parish, which belonged to the late Colonel S. M. Fullarton, was, on Monday last, sold by public roup at Irvine, and knocked down at £10,500 to C. D. Gardiner, Esq., as commissioner for the Earl of Eglington." To this the *Scotman* appends the following note:—"The Earl of Eglington, who has paid a very handsome price for this estate, was one of the orators at the 'great Protectionist meeting' in London a few days ago, at which the bulk of all the speeches and resolutions was that agriculture is ruined and land worthless!"

A balloon of a new form was inflated at the gas-works, Kensington-oval, on Friday week, and afterwards ascended with its inventor, Mr. Bell, from that place on the evening of the same day. It reached the earth again safely at High Laver, Essex, but in its descent a man named Frederick Clark, who was attempting to render assistance, was killed by the grapnel.

On Monday morning about seven o'clock a party of soldiers belonging to the 28th regiment, at Portsmouth, having been on fatigue on South Sea Common, were returning to quarters, drawing after them a very large iron roller charged with iron shot, when in descending the road to the centre of the glacis at a rapid pace to escape the rain at the time falling, one of the men fell, and in an instant the ponderous machine passed over the unfortunate fellow, whose head and body were so fearfully crushed that instantaneous death resulted.

It is understood that arrangements have been made between the parties interested, by which the obligation on the part of the Airdrie and Monklands Junction Railway to acquire Glasgow College buildings, in High-street, and erect new buildings on the grounds of Woodlands, has been cancelled. Glasgow College, therefore, is destined to remain as the honour and ornament of the eastern part of that city.

The French funds rose again in Paris on Saturday afternoon in consequence of the new light which was thrown upon the Greek question by the satisfactory explanations of Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell in the House of Commons.

A facetious young lady who does the amiable to the frequenters of the bar of an hotel in Liverpool astonished her admirers, the other day, by the following repartee:—"Well, Miss—, if you had to decide between an Exeter and a Gorham, which would you prefer?" "Why, of course," she replied, "a go or rum!"

Accounts from Austrian Slavonia continue unsatisfactory, several risings having taken place among the peasantry, and the ringleaders arrested. At Debreczin, a band of robbers, called the Oubarsch band, consisting of 18 individuals, were arrested, and the leader, with four of his followers, hanged.

The screw-steamer *Propontis*, one of the new Constantinople line, belonging to the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, arrived at Gibraltar on the 13th ult, after a passage of only five days and fourteen hours, making an average of about ten miles an hour, taking the distance at 1350 miles.

Civilization advances even in the East. In Salomch, Riza Pasha has sent a circular to the various consuls, desiring them to call the attention of parties over whom they are placed to the importance of sending their letters and effects through the Turkish Post-office, instead of entrusting them to private hands.

On the Greek festival of Easter-Eve, at Smyrna, Halil Pasha demanded a list of all the Greeks who were imprisoned for debt, paid all their debts, and liberated them from prison, and gave each of them a sum of money, to be expended by them during the Easter holidays! On the following day the Greek bishop waited upon him and returned thanks. What a change!

The German corresponding committee, having been informed by the London committee for the exhibition of 1851, that the space of 100,000 square feet was assigned to German products, have determined, after correspondence had with Prussia, &c., that 60,000 square feet shall be assigned to the States of the Zollverein, 30,000 to Austria, and 10,000 to the maritime states.

The Rev. Dr. Tatham, Master of St. John's College, Cambridge, and his family, have most handsomely given a site for the new church for the Ilford district on their ground at Bishopwearmouth, near the head of Lawrence-street. A more desirable situation could not be found, especially when the new street is open through into Tatham-street.

From the returns of the production and consumption of domestic sugar in France since the commencement of the season, it appears that there were 288 manufactoryes in operation on the 1st ult. The quantity of sugar manufactured amounted to 58,811,299 kilogrammes, or 21,702,996 more than during the corresponding period of 1849, and that sold for consumption or deposited in the government bonding stores to 50,020,551 kilogrammes, or 9,616,549 more than last year.

The cultivation of the flax plant has been very extensive this year in the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, and promises an abundant return, according to all present appearances.

An American paper says:—"The friends of Father Mathew in Mobile have presented the Rev. gentleman with a purse containing 270 dollars. In his reply to their address he says that 'the gift was most timely, his pecuniary resources being exhausted, and the fear of weakening his influence in the cause of temperance deterring him from making an appeal to defray the expenditure of his mission.' Father Mathew was hospitably entertained at New Orleans on 24th March."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W^G should reserve his problems, until by repeated examination he is assured of their integrity.

NORTH BRITON—The caustic remarks in the *Gateshead Observer* on the subject of the Chess match between Glasgow and Newcastle will call forth, we have no doubt, some satisfactory explanation from the former club as to the cause of the delay in transmitting their moves, of which the Newcastle players complain.

A.C. YORK—Your problem in the *British Chessman* is 32s.; but that includes the beautiful *carton pierre* box, worth £1. "Stapton Chess-men" is 32s.; but that includes the beautiful *carton pierre* box, worth £1.5s. each.

J.P. Your solution of No. 339 was wrong, or it would have been given.

W.H. BRIGHTON—They shall be reported on next week.

J.G. CLIFFORD—Your solution of Problem No. 329 is unimpeachable.

BELLARY—The key moves to Enigma No. 177 are—1. P to K 3 1; 2. R to K 2 4th

Q—1. The capital Enigma No. 371, by "J. G." an American amateur, is perfectly correct, and appears to have baffled most of our correspondents. Try it once more—2. Enigma No. 171 cannot be solved, as you submit, in two moves; for if White claim a Kt for his first move, Black may answer with 1. P to K 3 1, &c.

D.L. The solution of the great Indian Chess Problem is—1. B to Q B sq; 2. K moves; 3. R to Q 2d; 4. R to Q 4th—double check and mate.

T.B. It is not at all customary in this country to warn an adversary of danger to his Queen J M G—The game by correspondence between C. W. and Greenwich shall be reported on next week.

W.C. ATHLONE—You have failed in Problem No. 329. Make another effort.

JOHN—Your opponents know very little of Chess, or they never would have thought of such a prohibition. The Pawns have the same privilege of taking a piece at their first move as at their last.

THOMAS K.—Too obvious, unfortunately.

E.P. Greenwich place—You will get the new Chess-men at Westerton's Library, St. George's-square, Hyde-park.

AMY forgot to observe that Black may interpose his Kt, and frustrate her mate.

T.D. MANCHESTER—See our notice above to ASHBOURNE.

P. BOLDON—Always acceptable.

SIR G.—With such a preponderance in force and position, White can readily force mate in even less moves, we believe, than you propose.

CHESSY—The 33rd move of Black in game No. 17 of the great French match is a *misprint*. It should be—33. K to B 2nd.

* * * The game played between the head master and head boy of a public school is extremely creditable both to tutor and pupil. Send the names of the competitors.

SOLUTIONS of No. 331 by J. L. K., CHARLES HUTTLE, DERBY, ST EDMUND; J. P., HYTHE; S. E., F. G. R., S. G., G. Y. H., C. S., R. V., JUVENTUS, C. J. T., R. D. M., S. G. S., J. G. B., C. H. THOREAU; S. G., C. A. M. K., J. G., DUMFRIES; J. A., WORKING MAN'S CHESS CLUB, LEEDS; H. M. MARGATE; **BELLARY**; THOS C. O. Q., GLASGOW; J. A. W., A SHEFFIELD GRINDER'S APPRENTICE, A MEMBER OF A CHESS CLUB, W. S. T., Valley field; BRUTUS, B. A. Q., A. E. B., L. S. J. B., WORCESTER; C. C., CHELTENHAM COLLEGE; TERWEEK, M. B. R., MOONSHINE, RENFREW; A. B. C., J. M. W., AN AMATEUR, C. W. R. are correct.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 331.

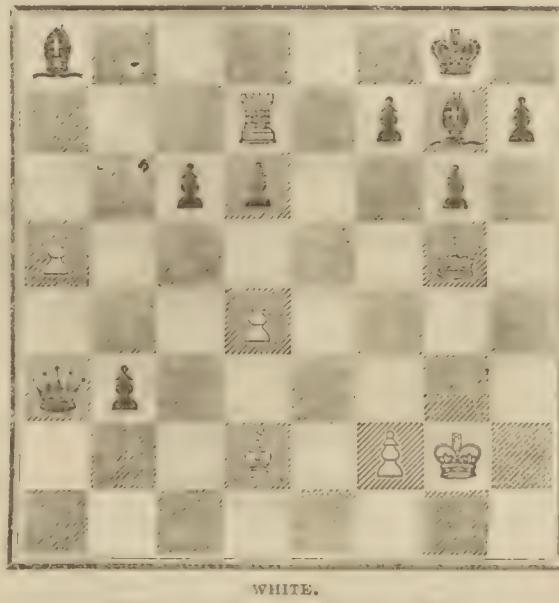
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K sq	P to Q 5th	4. Kt to Q B 6th	P queens
2. R to Q B 3d (ch)	P takes R	5. Kt mates	
3. Kt to Q 5th	P to Q B 7th		

This is very clever, but the author appears to have overlooked a more obvious and speedy mate by—1. B to K sq, 2. P takes P, 3. K takes B P, 4. R mates.

PROBLEM No. 332.

By Mr. EDNEY.

BLACK.



White to play, and mate in four moves.

SECOND GAME IN THE MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE NEWCASTLE AND GLASGOW CHESS-CLUBS.

Since the publication in our last of the game begun by Glasgow, we are favoured with its companion, which, although not formally resigned by the Glasgow Club, may be considered a *fait accompli*—a second and highly creditable victory achieved by the young players of Northumberland.

(King's Knight's opening.)

WHITE (Newcastle). 1. P to K 4th
2. Kt to B 3d
3. P to Q B 3d
4. P to Q 4th
5. P takes P
6. K B to Q Kt 5th
7. Kt to Q 4th (a) Castles
8. K B takes Kt
9. Castles
10. P to K B 3d
11. K to R sq
12. Q B takes Kt (c)
13. Q to K 2d
14. R to K sq
15. P to K 6th (e)
16. Q to Q R 4th
17. Q to Q B 6th (g)
18. Q takes B
19. P to Q B 4th

BLACK (Glasgow). 1. P to K 4th
2. Q to Kt 3d (b)
3. Kt to B 3d
4. P to Kt 4th
5. P takes Kt
6. K B to Q B 4th
7. Kt to Q 4th (a) Castles
8. P takes B
9. Q B to Q 2d (b)
10. Q to Kt 4th
11. P to Kt 3d
12. P takes B
13. Q R to K 2d
14. P to K 3d (d)
15. P to K 6th (e)
16. Q to Q R 4th (f)
17. Q to Q B 6th (h)
18. P takes Kt
19. P to Q R 4th

and the Glasgow Chess-Club have to play.

(Notes by the Committee of the Newcastle Chess Club.)

(a) Here the position is the same as that of the Glasgow game at the 8th move.

(b) In the other game Newcastle now played B to Q R 3d.

(c) This gives White a "passed" Pawn, which proves in the sequel of incalculable advantage to him.

(d) With view of advancing the doubled Pawn on the Kt, which would materially impinge on Black's game.

(e) This and the subsequent move of Q to her R 4th were not ventured upon until they had undergone a very careful and elaborate investigation. They lead to many difficult and intricate variations, and tend, we believe, to give to White the superiority of position.

(f) Their best move apparently. If they had taken the Kt, White would have taken the double Pawn with their Queen.

(g) Q Kt to Q B 6th offers some inducements, but would not be sound play.

(h) If this place of this move they had played B to Q R 3d, or Q R to Kt sq, White must have gained a dangerous attack.

(i) The position is exceedingly critical and interesting at this moment, and the advance of the Pawn would be the result of mature deliberation.

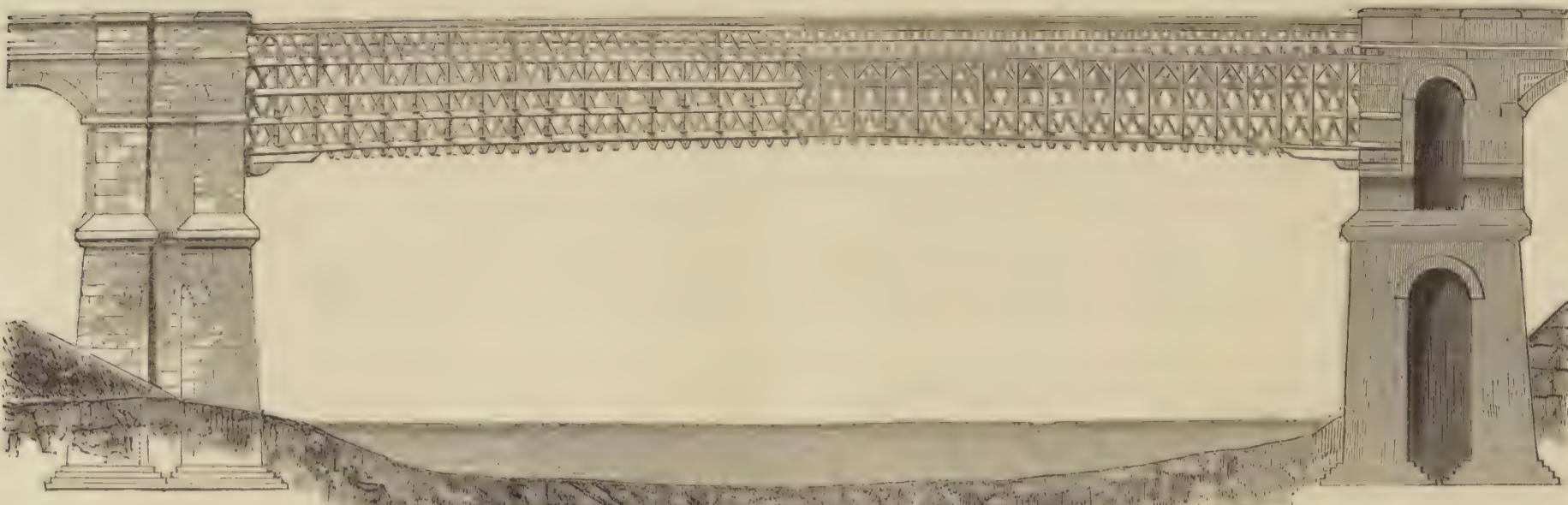
(j) From this point the Newcastle Committee reckoned on winning the game without much difficulty by presently sacrificing their Queen. It would certainly have been better play for Glasgow to have moved the Q to her R 2d. In that case the game would probably have proceeded thus:—

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

20. P to Kt 4th 21. Q to her R 3d 22. P to K 7th (i) 23. Q takes R P 24. Q takes Q P.

And White has the advantage...

(k) All these moves of Black's from the 20th may be considered "forced," as they cannot be varied without immediate loss.



NORE VIADUCT, WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.

GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, ESQ., M.P. FOR HEREFORDSHIRE,
UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT.

The hon. member for Herefordshire, eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Frankland Lewis, Bart., M.P. for Radnor district, and his first wife Harriet, fourth daughter of Sir George Cornewall, Bart., of Moccas Park, Herefordshire, was born in London, in 1806, and received his school education at Eton, which he entered in 1819, and where he was a pupil of Doctor Hawtrey, the present head master.

At Christmas, 1824, he left Eton, and in the following year entered Christ Church, Oxford, where as a student he was one of the few who gave attention to modern languages, and especially German, from which, jointly with Mr. Tufnell, he translated Müller's "Dorians."

In 1828 he took his University degree as a first-class man in classics, and a second-class in mathematics. In the same year he entered the Middle Temple, and in 1831 was called to the Bar, and joined the Oxford circuit. He had studied for the Bar with no less diligence than at the University; but, in consequence of weakness of the chest, was obliged, after his first circuit, to abandon the profession in which, had health allowed him, his success was certain. In 1835, he was placed upon the commission of enquiry into the relief of the poor (on the report of which was founded the Irish Poor-law), and the state of the Church in Ireland; and afterwards drew up an able report on the condition of the Irish in Great Britain. In 1836, he was appointed, jointly with Mr. John Austin, a Commissioner to enquire into the Government of the Island of Malta, especially as to its tariff and expenditure. The Commission laid an elaborate report before Parliament; in accordance with the recommendations of which, such reductions were made as rendered the tariff of Malta one of the lightest and least restrictive in the world, and very materially extended its trade; and at the same time the Commissioners succeeded in abolishing the censorship, and establishing a free press in the island.

In January, 1839, Mr. Lewis was appointed a Poor-Law Commissioner, and held the office until July, 1847; when, determining to enter Parliament, he resigned his office, and, at the general election, was returned, along with Mr. Joseph Bailey, jun., and Mr. Francis Wegg Prosser, both Conservatives and Protectionists, without opposition, for Herefordshire.

In November, 1847, he was appointed joint secretary of the Board of Control, with Mr. James Wilson, M.P. for Westbury, and early in the following year made his first speech in the House in opposition to a motion for the production of papers in the case of the late deposed Rajah of Sattara. In April, 1848, Mr. Lewis was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department, and was succeeded in the secretaryship of the Board of Control by the Hon. John E. Elliot, M.P. for Roxburghshire. In his present office Mr. Lewis has served on the Smithfield Market Commission, appointed in November, 1849, which has just brought up its report; and upon that subject, the Irish Poor-law, and Mr. Disraeli's motion as to local burdens, has spoken in the House. Last year he



G. CORNEWALL LEWIS, ESQ., M.P. FOR HEREFORDSHIRE.

brought forward a road bill to consolidate the management of highways, and dispose of the question of turnpike trusts and their advances. The bill was

not proceeded with last session, and has again been brought forward this year, with reference, however, only to highways. But Mr. Lewis is known not only as having served upon commissions and in office: he has also earned some reputation as the translator of "Bouill's Public Economy of Athens," which, as well as the "Dorians," has become a text-book, and passed through a second edition; and is known as author of an able essay on the "Use and Abuse of Political Terms," published in 1832; on the "Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages," published in 1835; on "Local Disturbances in Ireland, and the Irish Church Question," in 1836; on the "Government of Dependencies," in 1841; and "On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion," in 1849.

Mr. Lewis married, in 1844, Lady Maria Theresa, relict of P. H. Lister, Esq., daughter of the late Hon. George Villiers, and sister to the present (fourth) Earl of Clarendon.

Our Portrait is from a Photograph by Kilburn.

NORE VIADUCT, WATERFORD AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

This stupendous work, which crosses the river Nore, near Thomastown, on the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway, has just been opened for traffic.

The viaduct is 84 feet in height above the bed of the river, and the span of the arch, which is on the "lattice" principle, but ingeniously strengthened by iron ties and braces, is 200 feet; the width is 26 feet, calculated for a double line of railway. The total length of the work is 420 feet. The stone of which the abutments are built was quarried in the immediate neighbourhood, and is a hard limestone of the same formation as that which produces the celebrated Kilkenny marble.

The principal novelty of the structure is the flat arch of lattice or trellis-work, framed in deals 2½ inches thick by 7 inches wide, any portion of which can be removed without interfering with the ordinary use of the bridge for traffic.

Prior to the opening of the line, the arch was subjected to various tests, until a train as large as could stand upon it from end to end, and amounting to 146 tons, was passed over at various speeds; when the deflection was found not to exceed ½ inch, a result highly satisfactory to the scientific men who were present.

The whole of this work was designed by Captain W. Moorsom, C.E., and has been carried out from his drawings and specifications; Mr. Tarrant, of Kilkenny, being the resident engineer. The arch was erected by Messrs. Mallett, of Dublin, under contract for £3300; and the masonry was contracted for by Messrs. Hammond and Murray, of Dublin, for about £6500.

This is the largest work of the kind in the three kingdoms; and its execution, entirely by Irish labour, is creditable to all parties.

DISCOVERY OF A COPPER MINE.—It is stated that a very valuable copper ore mine has just been discovered on the property of Mr. Harrold, close to the city of Limerick.



THE LAYING OF THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF VICTORIA COLLEGE, JERSEY.—(SEE PRECEDING PAGE.)

PARIS FASHIONS FOR JUNE.



HOME TOILETTE.

THE unsettled weather has caused ladies to be very undecided with respect to their toilettes; indeed, light and transparent dresses are only just now beginning to be generally worn. For the morning, loose open dresses in pale-coloured cambrics—pink, blue, primrose, or lilac, with mantelets of the same material, are extremely *comme il faut*. The collars and cuffs worn with these morning toilettes are of fine white cambric, either plain or plaited. For walking in public gardens, *barège* dresses, plain or figured, are generally adopted; but *glacé* or damask *barèges* are the most *recherchés*. Dresses of shot silk form also charming toilettes. The skirts are less full than those of last year—but, to compensate for it, they are trimmed with graduated flounces up to the waist—as many as five are worn and they are planked and stamped at the edges. The bodies are tight, and open in front; a cord connects the two sides of the corsage, and buttons, either of silk, coloured stones, or steel, are placed on the centre of this cord. The sleeves are wider at the bottom than at the top, and are trimmed with two small flounces; from beneath them a large lace sleeve falls over the hand, leaving the lower part of the arm uncovered. This form of sleeve is very becoming to the hand. Some unsuccessful attempts have been made to bring square bodies (*à la vieille*) into favour; but this form narrows the chest so much, that few young ladies can make up their minds to adopt this ungraceful fashion.

Ball Dresses are daily more and more overloaded with *ruches*, *bouillons*, flowers, and ribbons. They look marvellously fresh and elegant, but retain this appearance only during the early part of the evening: before the end of a ball, they are crumpled and faded, so that we miss the elegant simplicity of the dresses of last year. The wreaths have attained enormous proportions: they are formed of large full-blown flowers, and long branches of leaves and of smaller flowers fall on the shoulders. Fruits, such as purple and white grapes, cherries, currants, small apples, and nuts, which used to be mixed up in them at the commencement of the season, have now disappeared, and we congratulate our *élégantes* for this proof of their good taste.



PROMENADE DRESS.

Among the different head-dresses, we have remarked one which is worn by young girls who wear their hair in short full *bandeaux*. It consists of a wreath of buds of the *rose pompon* and of lilles of the valley, which forms a point on the forehead, and large bunches over the *bandeau*. The wreath *Pessi rosette* is most becoming. For small *soirées* young people wear on each side of the head bows of ribbon, with long ends which fall on the shoulders.

Mantelets are very slightly altered; they are, however, rather more closely fitted to the figure than last year; they are all made of *taffetas glacé*, and trimmed with puffed *ruches* of the same material for young persons, and with wide black lace for married ladies.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

In the Engraving on the right is represented a *Ball Costume*, with a graceful head-dress, composed of a vine garland with grapes: on each side hangs a bunch



CANEZOU.

MUSIC.

CONCERTS.

The programme of the second "Grand Classical, Dramatic, Miscellaneous, Concerted, Musical Entertainment," last Monday morning, at Her Majesty's Theatre, under Mr. Balfe's direction, did not realize its title, the selections were not so judiciously made as at the first concert, reliance seemingly having been chiefly placed on this occasion on the vocal stars—Sonag, Frezzolini, and Hayes, and the pianoforte lion, M. Thalberg. The three *prime donne* received respectively rapturous encores—the first, in A. Adam's variations on the air, "Ah! vous dirai-je," with Rémy's flute obligato; the second, in a Russian melody "Zolov," or the Nightingale; and the last, in a new ballad by Balfe, "The Joy of Tears." The Tenthonic and the Italian vocalists distinguished themselves in the florid school, and the Hibernian songstress in touching melody. The famed pianist was encor in his variations on the Barcarolle from the "Elisir d'Amore," when he gave a portion of the "Masaniello" fantasia; and the last parts in "Lucrezia Borgia" was performed by him with magnificent effect. The concerted pieces were Mozart's "Te Deum," gleanings from Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," "Le Dieu de Paphos" of Glück, and the "Sérénade," from Mozart's "Clemenza di Tito." The overtures were Spohr's "Faust," Mendelssohn's "Isles of Ingial," and Beethoven's "Prometheus." The trio for three tenors, from Rossini's "Armida," by Reeves, Calzolari, and Baucardé, and the solo, by Reeves, with chorus, from Purcell's "Come if you dare," were again sung. The remaining items were principally hackneyed *morceaux* from Italian operas, sung by Mdle. Parodi, Mdme. Giuliani, Mdle. Ida Bertrand, Signori Coletti, Belotti, Lorenzo, and the two Labiaches, in addition to the before-named *artistes*. Except in the instances recorded, the concert went heavily, and the want of proper rehearsal was too frequently manifested. The house was fully and fashionably attended.

Although there were six encores out of twenty pieces in the programme of the Second Morning Concert at the Royal Italian Opera, on the 24th ult., we must again renew our protest against the hackneyed character of the selection. With such orchestral and vocal resources as Covent Garden possesses, a very superior entertainment ought to be provided, rather than the presentation of pieces that have been heard for years in our public concerts. The overtures were Weber's "Oberon," Rossini's "Guillaume Tell," encor with enthusiasm, and Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro." The only relief to the vocal items was the fine playing of Sainton le De Beriot's arrangement of the Tremolo from Beethoven's "Kreutzer Sonata." The two madrigals—Morley's "Now is the month of Maying" and "Down in a flowery vale"—were both encor, being beautifully sung by the chorus. Grisi and Mario were encor in the duo from Donizetti's "Roberto Devereux," Tamberlik in the Barcarolle from "Masaniello," and Grisi and Castellan in Mozart's "Sull' aria." Mario sang finely both Beethoven's "Adeleida" and Mozart's "Il mio tesoro," but declined the encores of the audience. Mdle. Vera and Massol gave the duo from Spontini's "Vestale," "Les Dieux prennent pitié;" Maralti, Massol, and Zeiger the trio from "Guillaume Tell" very effectively; Formes, the air of "Mephistopheles" from Spohr's "Faust;" Mdle. Vera and Mdle. de Meric, a duo from Rossini's "Zelmira;" and Castellan, de Meric, Zeiger, and Tamberlik, a quatuor from "La Donna del Lago."

The Third Concert for the exhibition of the students of the Royal Academy of Music took place last Saturday. The solo instrumentalists were Mr. R. Thomas in the andante and rondo from Mendelssohn's pianoforte concerto, No. 1; Mr. Simmonds in De Beriot's concerto in D minor, No. 4; Miss Woolf in her own pianoforte concerto; and Miss Yates (piano), Mr. E. Card (flute), Mr. Horton (oboe), Mr. Standen (horn), Mr. Colchester (violin), Mr. Aylward (violincello), and Mr. Mount (contra-basso), in Hummel's septet in D minor. There was more than average ability in many of these displays, particularly in those of Miss Woolf and Mr. Simmonds: a MS. overture, "Die Elfin," by Mr. Steggall; a choral song, "Jogan," by Miss Macerone; and a MS. duo by Pollard, sung by Miss Helen Taylor and Miss Owen (this duet is the star of the Academy), were creditable to the composers. Amongst the vocalists were Mrs. E. Hancock, Miss J. Bassano, Miss Russell, Miss Browne, Miss C. Fraser, Miss Young, Miss M. Rose, Messrs. Swift, Cocking, Pollard, W. Lyon, &c. Mr. Lucas was the conductor, and Sainton dist violin.

The Sacred Harmonic Society terminated its season on the 24th ult., with Handel's "Israel in Egypt," the principal singers being Miss Birch, Miss Eliza Birch, Miss Dolby, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Machin, and Phillips, and con-

ducted by Costa. Halévy, the composer, was present, and expressed his admiration of the execution of the oratorio. The campaign began in November last, with the revival of Handel's "Solomon," succeeded by the customary performances of the "Messiah." Mendelssohn's "Paul" opened the new year, introducing at the concert Miss Catherine Hayes and Herr Formes. Prince Albert honoured the third performance with his presence, and expressed himself much pleased with the *ensemble*. Handel's "Saul" was the next revival, which was interesting from the experiment made by Costa of having the work performed from Handel's score, without extra accompaniments. Haydn's "Creation" was next in rotation, and then followed a miscellaneous concert, which combined three works; namely, Haydn's third service, Mendelssohn's "Lauda Sion," and Spohr's "Last Judgment." After the usual Passion-week performance of the "Messiah," Mendelssohn's "Elijah" was given three times, and finally "Handel's "Israel in Egypt." The committee of management are entitled to the greatest credit, for having honourably fulfilled every pledge in their prospectus. The striking advantage of having engaged Costa as conductor has been more and more proved this year in the increased improvement in the general execution. We are gratified to learn that the season has been so prosperous, and that the subscription list for the future season is already so promising. The architectural improvements in the Hall, by throwing back the organ, raising the roof, and removing the pillars in front of the great gallery, it is anticipated, will be completed before next season, so that an amelioration in sound and ventilation may be attained. If the means of ingress and egress could also be improved, it would be very desirable.

The Seventh Concert of the Amateur Musical Society took place on Monday night, at the Hanover-square Rooms.—In the morning, Miss and Mr. Horatio Chipp gave a concert in Queen Anne-street.—Mr. Milne and the Misses Smith, the same evening, gave their Scottish entertainment at the Marylebone Institution.

Mr. G. Buckland, on Tuesday, gave his entertainment, "The Market Town," at the Horns, Kennington.

At the fourth meeting of the Beethoven Quartet Society, on Wednesday, the scheme comprised Haydn's No. 79 in D, Mendelssohn's No. 4 in E minor, and Beethoven's No. 7 in F, with Beethoven's Sonata in C sharp minor. The executants were Ernst, Cooper, Hill, Rousset, and Lindsay Sloper.

The London Sacred Harmonic Society performed, at Exeter-Hall, on Friday, Haydn's "Creation;" conducted by Mr. Surman, with Miss C. Hayes, Mrs. Temple, Miss Kent, Messrs. Lockey and Lawler, chief vocalists; Mr. H. Blagrove, leader; and Mr. T. Jolley, organist.

The principal items of attraction in the programme of the annual concert of Mr. Brinley Richards, the clever composer and accomplished pianist, at the Hanover Rooms, comprised a prelude and fugue of Bach, and a piece by Handel, executed by Mr. Richards; Mr. C. Macfarren's quintet, played by Messrs. Richards, Cooper, Hill, Mount, and Platt; Mr. Richards' own compositions, a nocturne and scherzo; a duo by Osborne and De Beriot for piano and violin, played with Mr. Cooper; Benedict's Concertante for two pianofortes on Schubert's themes, executed by Messrs. Benedict and Richards; and a violoncello solo by Platt. The vocalists were Mdme. Macfarren, Miss Messent, Miss Owen, Miss Bassano, Miss Birch, Miss Catherine Hayes, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Harrison, Drayton, W. H. Seguin, and Signor Marchesi. Messrs. Sims and Lindsay Sloper were the conductors of this concert, which was under the patronage of the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Newcastle. Mr. Richards is one of the young rising composers of the day of whom much may be anticipated.

A grand-daughter of the well-known Dr. Busby, Miss Busby, a pianist, made her first appearance last Wednesday, at the Beethoven Rooms, and was cordially received. Notwithstanding her timidity, she displayed considerable powers of execution, indicative of her future successful career. She was assisted by Herr Deichmann, the violinist, and Signor Platt, the violoncellist; and Madame Notes, the German vocalist; and Herr Stigelli. Herr Deichmann has not been heard so often as could be desired since his *début* two years since. Amidst the great influx of gifted artists, his talents deserve an honourable position. Herr Stigelli was somewhat too boisterous for a small room; he should have recollected that he was not in Exeter Hall. As a general rule, foreign singers had better avoid English songs, or compositions with English words.

MUSICAL EVENTS.—The seventh Philharmonic Concert will take place on Monday, at which M. Allard, the celebrated violinist, will make his



BALL DRESS.

of grapes (several little bunches are preferred). The novelty of this year is to be observed in the length of the branches, which come down on the shoulders, mixing with long curly hair. This head-dress is worn also with *bandeaux*, but then the garland must be thicker in the lower part. The leaves are of different colours, from the various shades of green to the autumnal red tint. This kind of garland is made also of ivy, with small red balls. The gowns are of *taffetas d'Italie*—white, rose, or blue (their shades are to be *glace de blanc*): the body is trimmed with a *berthe*, made of two rows of *blonde*; the front ornamented with a puffing of white net laced with satin ribbons the colour of the gown (*the ribbons are No. 3 or No. 4*).

Home Dress.—Morning cap trimmed with Valenciennes and *ganze* ribbons, cut out in the shape of leaves, muslin *guimpe bouillonnée*, with embroidered *entre-deux*; the gown *en gros d'Ecosse*, with facing and trimmings cut out; *pagode* sleeves, with a white muslin puffing ornamented with a very large *bouillon*.

Visiting Dress.—A bonnet made of rose smooth crape, with ornaments of white blonde between each *bouillon*; *Lavalier* mantelet of *vert-de-mer* *taffetas* embroidered with silk of the same colour, trimmed with a high *effilé de soie gauffré*; the dress made of *taffetas Pompadour*.

We add to these costumes two patterns, quite new. 1. A *Pelerine* of embroidered net, trimmed with three rows of *point d'Alençon*, and ornamented with a large knot of *ribbons Bayadère*. 2. An Indian muslin *Canezou*, embroidered and trimmed with *malines*, open and buttoned up in the back.

The back part of bonnets is round; the shape is not open as last winter, but they continue to be worn with two small *volants* of ribbons (No. 4) on the brim.



PELERINE.

début.—Mr. Laurent's first concert will be given on Monday morning, at the Knightsbridge Barracks. A concert will take place at the Highbury Assembly Room.—Mdle. Coulon's morning concert will be given also on Monday, and Mr. Barker's concert.—On Tuesday will be the sixth meeting of the Musical Union and Mr. Kühe's concert.—On Wednesday the annual concert of the Royal Society of Female Musicians will take place, with a powerful array of talent, vocal and instrumental.—The thirteenth of the London Wednesday Concerts will take place on the 5th, with Angri and Dreyfus.—On Thursday Mr. R. Blagrove's second concertina concert and Mr. W. S. Bennett's pianoforte matinée.—On Friday morning will be the *matinées* of Mr. and Mrs. H. Seguin, Giulio Regondi, and Herr Gerard Brees.—In the evening Mendelssohn's "Pan" will be performed by the Sacred Harmonic Society, conducted by Costa, in aid of the funds of the King's College Hospital endowment fund.—In addition to Mendelssohn's "Edipus Colonus," Beethoven's pianoforte choral fantasia, will be presented at Mrs. Anderson's morning concert at the Royal Italian Opera, a work that has not been heard for some time.—This morning (Saturday) Mdme. Oury will have a concert.—The young composer from whom so much is anticipated in Paris is M. Gouraud: he has received a commission from the Grand Opera to write an opera for Mdme. Viardot, the libretto of which will be by M. Emile Augier, author of the comedy of "Gabrielle." We have reason to confirm the anticipations of the *Athenaeum*, that the advent of M. Gouraud is that of a musical genius of the highest promise.—Lebrun's "Rossignol" has been revived at the Grand Opera in Paris for Mdme. Laborde, with signal success.—A niece of Spohr (Mdle. Rosalie Spohr) is much praised by the German press as a harp player. Spohr, who is quite recovered from his accident, has just composed his ninth symphony, called "The Seasons."—There are 191 singing voices in the canton of Berne, composed of 3232 singers. The festival of the Confederation will take place at Lucerne on the 28th and 29th of July.—Stockholm letters of the 14th ult. state that Jenny Lind was expected in that capital, having accepted the principal part in a new opera, which has just been written by M. Isidore Join, the music by M. Pierre Hartmann, and which will be mounted at the Grand Theatre, on the occasion of the approaching celebration of the marriage of the Prince Royal with the Princess Louisa of the Netherlands. If this correspondence is to be credited—we find it in the *Revue et Gazette Musicale de Paris*—the return of the Swedish Nightingale to the stage is then resolved upon: she leaves for the United States, with Benedict and Belletti, in September. She is engaged only for concerts in this transatlantic trip; but, as she will again face the lamps in Stockholm, dramatic representations will probably be given in America.—Meyerbeer's "Prophète" was played ten times at Leipzig.—Jochim, the violinist, and Salomon, the Danish composer, are at Weimar, on a visit to Liszt, who is getting up an opera by the latter, entitled "Revenge." The activity of Liszt in the musical direction of the Weimar Opera House has been very great.—A "Danse aux Flambeaux," composed by Meyerbeer for the marriage of the Princess of Saxe-Meiningen, is mentioned with praise in the Berlin papers.—We may mention, amongst the remarkable performances of amateurs, that at the house of Sir George Clerk, when selections from Rossini's "Zora" ("Moise") were performed; and a very creditable execution of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," at the residence of Mr. Charles Salaman.

THE THEATRES.

HER MAJESTY'S.

On Saturday, Madame Frezzolini still further established herself in the favour of the public by her performance of *Adina*, in "L'Elisir d'Amore." Madame Frezzolini, whose fine figure and majestic bearing were so much admired in *Lucrezia*, appeared, if possible, to more advantage in the garb of the sprightly village girl. There is a coquettish *espiglierie* about her acting, and a natural simplicity, which at once interest an audience. In the first scene of the "Elisir," the sly manner in which she sits down, and pretends to read her book, whilst she keeps her eye on her forsaken lover, like a cat on the movements of a mouse, is a masterpiece of dramatic art; and no one would imagine the pretty *Adina* to be the same who enacted the haughty consort of the Duke of Ferrara. Her singing was worthy of her acting: she possesses that eminent quality, so rare even with Italian singers, of singing the words as well as the notes, which she utters fully and clearly in her beautiful Roman accent, conveying their expression to the ear of her spectators by the inflections of her voice.

Madame Frezzolini was warmly applauded after each *morceau*, and rewarded with an encore after the barcarolle, and likewise after her last duo with *Nemorino*, which she concluded with a shake that rang with bell-like tone. However, her chief triumph was "Prendi sel libero," in which she concentrates all her power of dramatic expression, and exhibits all the resources of her musical science. The reception of this feat was in the highest degree triumphant. Madame Frezzolini was most ably seconded by her fellow-artists.

Signor Calzolari appeared, for the first time in this country, as *Nemorino*. His singing was beautiful, and his acting full of truth and pathos. He won a well-deserved encore after "Una furtiva lagrima," which has seldom been sung with greater intensity of feeling.

Lablache is well known to be the only *Dulcamara* in existence; of him, therefore, we need say nothing but that he was himself—the highest praise. Beletti was a most excellent *Bekore*, and was much applauded. We would recommend him, however, to learn how to command his troops in English, or to teach them French; for her Majesty's Grenadier Guards, who for the night had enlisted into the lyrical service, upon being ordered in French to shoulder arms, presented them, amidst the roars of laughter of the crowded house.

On Tuesday the "Elixir" was repeated, with the same success, Frezzolini, at the conclusion of the opera, experiencing a still warmer reception than on the first night.

Thursday was the longest night of the season—the whole of "Sonnambula;" an act of the "Elixir," and another of "Guglielmo Tell;" with "Thea," "Les Styries," and "Les Graces." The house was crowded.

However, the most important circumstance as regards Her Majesty's Theatre is, that "La Tempesta" will be given next week—if not on Tuesday, certainly on Thursday. M. Halévy and M. Scribe have spent eight or ten hours at the theatre every day since last Monday. Sontag, Lablache, Colletti, and Parodi, Baucardé, and Catherine Illyes, Lorenzo, Ida Bertrand, F. Lablache, and Carlotta Grisi, form the unprecedented cast, and have all rehearsed their parts.

The scenery and the *mise en scène* have since been perfected, under the eye of M. Scribe. The music apart, the prologue, which is descriptive of a tempest, is full of the sweetest melodies. The harmonies have the massiveness of the German school; the cantilena, the broad, elegant phrasing of the Italian; whilst a ballad or romanza is brought in occasionally, in compliment to the English public; and from the same motive, one of the sweetest airs associated with the English poem is interwoven in the score for the part of *Arietta*. The following is the cast of the opera:—*Alfonso* (King of Naples), Lorenzo; *Prospero* (Duke of Milan), Colletti; *Antonio* (his brother), F. Lablache; *Ferdinando* (Prince of Naples), Baucardé; *Sebastiano*, Mdlle. Parodi; *Trinculo*, Ida Bertrand; *Spirit of the Air*, Catherine Illyes; *Arietta*, Carlotta Grisi; *Caliban*, Lablache; *Miranda*, Madame Sontag.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Meyerbeer's "Roberto il Diavolo," repeated on Saturday and Tuesday, has attracted crowded and fashionable houses. Since the first performance, the opera plays more closely, and the five acts being now arranged into three, without the excision of a single piece of music of any importance, the beauties of this mighty lyric production seem to be thoroughly appreciated.

On Thursday, for the extra-night, a combined entertainment was presented, of unprecedented attraction. Verdi's "Nabucco," under the title of "Anato," was performed for the first time at this establishment; the second act of Donizetti's "Lucrèce Borgia," with Grisi, Mdlle. de Merle, Tamburini, Mel, and Mario, followed; and this "long Thursday" terminated with the third act of Rossini's "Zara," which included the *découvert*, with Louise Taglioni, supported by Madame Castellan, Mdlle. Vera, Lavia, Zelger, Tamburini, Tagliacchio, and Tamburini. "Anato" is familiar to the operatic world here under the title of "Nino," produced in 1846, at Her Majesty's Theatre, the libretto being changed from "Nabucco," the biblical subject of "Nebuchadnezzar" being objectionable. "Anato," like the "Molse in Egito" (Zora) of Rossini, is an operatic oratorio. It introduced Ronconi for the first time this season, and has been mounted expressly for him; *Nabucco*, or *Anato*, being considered in Italy, Spain, and France, where he has played it, as his histrionic masterpiece. Tamburini was *Idaspe (Dario)*; Tagliacchio, the High Priest *Orotasphe (Radiano)*; Fenena (daughter of *Anato*), Mdlle. Vera; and *Abigaille*, Madame Castellan; Mdlle. Cott, and Signori Solli and Gregorio, playing the secondary parts. The opera was performed according to the original score (four acts), some of the pieces being heard here for the first time. It was magnificently mounted. The entrance of *Anato*, in grand procession, on horseback, with full military band, the troops and the populace, is a gorgeous spectacle. Ronconi as *Anato* confirmed his reputation as one of the greatest lyric tragedians ever known. His scene of madness, with the bursts of frantic rage subsiding into faintness, was terribly real, and brought down thunders of applause. He was recalled, indeed, at the end of every act, and encored in the duo with *Abigaille*, "Où! di qual ora," in which he was well seconded by Madame Castellan, who sang and acted her part remarkably well. Madame Vera rendered *Fenena* interesting. Tagliacchio was highly impressive; and Tamburini, although there is so little to do, electrified the house by his C from the chest, in the finale. The choral singing was exquisitely beautiful: the "Va pensiero" rivalled in effect the "Mamma mia" prayer. The house was quite crowded.

ADELPHI.

A new piece, entitled "Jack in the Green," has been produced here with much success. It is a drama of the extravagant cast, pointing a moral by means of vulgar characters thrown into fantastical situations, and affording to Wright and Bedford opportunity for their "peculiarities." The former is, in the present vehicle for fun, a hero in the "coal and tater business," envious of high life, and ambitious of a social position better suited to the desires of genius. His name is *Bob Bryanton*—a rather aristocratic name—and he is a foundling. Persuaded by one Mr. *Durham* (Mr. Boyce), not only of the possibility but of the actuality of his having been nobly born, *Bob* scores the rank of life he fills, and also the tender daughter of a sweep (Miss Ellen Chaplin), who loves him, and on the 1st of May would have him play the part of Damon to her *Phyllis* in the usual street exhibition. *Durham* resolves to cure *Bob* of this nonsense; and, accordingly, gets him invited to a genteel party, where full soon the latter finds himself out of his element, and commits all manner of absurdities, excellently exaggerated by Mr. Wright. To escape from the ridicule and annoyace thereby incurred, *Bob* is right willing to return to his quandary acquaintance, and partake in their humbler cares and sports, undertaking, at a moment's notice, the responsible and arduous rôle of *Jack-in-the-Green*. This little drama depends, of course, on its drollery, which being characteristic, entitles it to critical indulgence, and ensures its popular approbation.

ST. JAMES'S.

M. de Musset is the star in the ascendant at this theatre. After his vaudeville of "Louison," on Monday, a *procès* proceeding from the same pen, entitled "Il faut qu'une Porte soit Ouverte sur Fermée," was acted. This is a piece more likely to be popular than his "Louison." It is, however, of that exceeding delicacy, that any attempt to give its plot would be absurd. Such a drama is to be enjoyed only in representation. The "Louison," indeed, labours under the same difficulty of excessive refinement. Pieces of this kind depend entirely upon the sentiment, the different shades of which come out in the dialogue, but defy description. Praise must be rendered to the exquisite acting of M. Lafont in *Le Comte*, and to Mdlle. Nathalie in *La Marguise*. Their performance commanded the most profound attention from an audience more than usually numerous.

SADLER'S WELLS closed on Friday week.—The engagement of Mrs. Glover at the NEW STRAND draws to a close, and is announced to terminate in a few days. On Monday, the fair veteran performed in the "Clandestine Marriage." The best wishes of the public, we are certain, will follow her into private life.—On Tuesday, at the MARBLEBONE, Mr. Brooke performed the part of *William Tell* in Mr. Sheridan Knowles's play, and acted with more vigour, and was in better voice, than in his preceding efforts.

MR. ALBERT SMITH'S "OVERLAND MAIL."

On Tuesday evening Mr. Albert Smith presented us here with the first rehearsal of a new "entertainment," which was, both confessedly and in fact, of a composite character. It was a narrative lecture of his late experiences during his flying journey to the East, illustrated with panoramic scenery, painted beautifully by Mr. William Beverley, and interspersed with comic songs and histrionic representations of his fellow-travellers. Before attempting these, Mr. Smith apologised for the badness of his voice and the rigid limitation of his powers. The excuse, however, proved needless, both the singing and the acting being indeed extraordinary for an amateur, and even for the practised *artiste* remarkable, in tone, force, and breadth of execution. It can not be expected that we should follow Mr. Smith from Boulogne to Suez, and thence, through the desert, to Cairo and the Nile. Neither may we rob him of his dialogues, his descriptions, or his songs which would be to anticipate next Monday's delivery of the same lecture, and thereby deprive it of its matter of novelty. We respect better the rights of literary property, and are content with stating that many of his anecdotes are humorous, some of his jests quaint, a few of his remarks salient if not novel, and most of his songs amusing, sometimes with a dash of the pathetic, and always meritoriously versified. The most taking points were his "Fast man" and his "Tin-fiddle player"—the last so whimsical that it was encored.

The second part of the lecture, describing occurrences from Atch to Boulogne, was very miscellaneous; but the realisation of the diligence miseries at the Atchon Rivalry, and of the humours of the traveler and the postillon, while the horses were being changed, was perfect.

Virtually, a pleasant evening may be spent in the company of Mr. Albert Smith, who, if not very instructive, is very entertaining in his "Entertainment," in which he shows a great variety of accomplishments seldom united in one individual. The audience was numerous and fashionable, and rewarded the lecturer with frequent applause.

MEDAL TO MR. BARRY, R.A.—On Monday evening the meeting of the Royal Institute of British Architects was presided over by the Earl de Grey, who had fixed on that evening for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Barry, R.A., the Gold Medal given by her Majesty, which we illustrated about a year and a half ago; and in the address which preceded the donation, his Lordship took occasion to draw a parallel between the efforts of Sir C. Wren, which occupied thirty-four years in building St. Paul's, and those of Mr. Barry, whose pile of the Houses of Parliament has been only half that time in progress.

The Harrovians have appointed their festival for the present year to take place at the Thatched House, on Saturday, the 15th of June. Lord Methuen will take the chair.

COUNTRY NEWS.

DISCOVERY OF THE FIGURE OF THE PATRON SAINT OF ST. MARY'S CHURCH, SHERBORNE.—As the workmen were engaged on Monday in excavating the ground just outside the door of entrance to the north transept, they came on a figure, which, without doubt, was that originally of the patron saint of St. Mary's Church, Sherborne. The statue is about four feet in height, and is placed in a sitting posture. The head, which has been detached from the body, when put in place, shows it to have been thrown back by the artist, as if in earnest prayer. The upper portion of the body is covered with a tunic fitting it very closely, and fastened round the waist with an ornamental girdle. The right hand is extended over the bosom, while the left rests by the side, having in it a half open missal. Over the shoulders, and half embracing the lower extremities, is some very well executed drapery. The right leg has been broken, but, with that exception, the whole of the figure has been found. The features, as may be supposed, are much obliterated, but else the figure is in good preservation. The material appears to be Bath stone; and, supposing it to be the work of our Norman predecessors, indicates no mean attainments in the art of sculpture. The left arm particularly, and the folds of the drapery, are very good. Various patches of vermillion show that it was originally coloured. That it is a statue of the patron saint cannot be doubted, as from its dimensions it exactly fits the recess over the entrance of the Norman porch.

Five very beautifully painted windows have recently been put up in the chancel of St. Peter's Church, Suffolk, by the Rev. Thomas Mills, chaplain in ordinary to her Majesty, and the Hon. Mrs. Mills, the work of Mr. Clutterbuck, of Stratford, Essex.

THE WHITSUN-TIDE HOLIDAY-MAKERS IN MANCHESTER.—The enormous number of 202,000 persons left the different stations in Manchester during the Whitsun-week, against 150,000 last year, and 116,000 in 1848.

DESTRUCTIVE THUNDER-STORM AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A violent storm of thunder and lightning visited the country on Thursday week. The metropolis escaped (though, singularly enough, it approached within a mile of the outskirts), but scarcely any portion of the provinces escaped its fury. From Edinburgh, Chelmsford, Norwich, Gloucester, Bangor, and Hastings, we learn that, for several days previous, the weather was oppressively hot, scarcely any wind being perceptible. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on Thursday heavy black clouds spread over the horizon, which suddenly sent forth torrents of rain, and a storm of lightning and thunder followed, which lasted many hours. At Buntingford, in Hertfordshire, the electric fluid struck the farming premises of Mr. Rolfe, destroying the whole of them. A similar calamity happened at Beckley, near Oxford; at Sheard, in Westmoreland; at Bilton, in South Wales; at Rochford, in East Essex; and also at Penrith and Dacre, near Carlisle. The havoc in the whole amounted to the destruction of 10 barns, 38 stacks of various descriptions of grain, 40 outbuildings, and numerous cottages. At Dacre, near Carlisle, the parish church was struck, and sustained much damage. A funeral was going on at the time, and the mourners had a narrow escape. Several horned cattle near the spot were struck dead. At Tunstall, in the Potteries, Staffordshire, a house was demolished, and one of the inmates was killed: a vivid stream of lightning struck the chimney, and passed into the house, and killed the wife of the occupier. At Mr. Harrison's, of Westfield House, near Bowness, Mrs. Harrison and the servant man were milking the cows, when the electric fluid struck the man dead on the spot, killing four cows at the same time. The stool upon which Mrs. Harrison was sitting was literally split in two, and she was thrown to a great distance. Strange to say, not the slightest mark of violence was to be found upon either the man or the cattle. The church of St. Chad, Cheetham-road, sustained much injury. A meteoric ball of fire struck the east side of the large angular tower which crowns the belfry staircase on the south-west corner of the tower. The weathercock was struck, and partly melted from the iron spike which transfixes it, and the tower itself was laid open to its centre by the electric force, which wrenched out a quantity of stones in passing between the iron clamps which held them together. About eleven o'clock a terrific peal was heard at Merthyr. At the time a man was coming from Aberdare Hill, and when just on the summit a flash of lightning dashed his hat from his head, and scorched the whole surface of his body. At Dowlaies, five persons—four women and one man—were proceeding home together, when a flash of lightning struck them down in one blackened mass. It was found that one woman was dead, and the others so badly burned that it is feared they cannot recover. On the North Staffordshire Railway, at Stoke, all the bells in the telegraph office were set ringing, and shortly afterwards loud peals of thunder followed. At Burton, Uttoxeter, Crewe, Macclesfield, and Churnet Valley, much damage was done.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Several families resident in Manchester have been thrown into great distress by a most painful and fatal occurrence at Morecambe Bay. A large party of ladies and gentlemen had left Manchester to spend the Whitsun-tide at a watering-place in the neighbourhood of Morecambe Bay; and on Friday morning a boating party was formed to cross the water from Silverdale to Grange, consisting of five gentlemen, five ladies, and two men servants. The gentlemen were Mr. John Morris, solicitor, Manchester; Mr. North, land and building agent, and Mr. North, jun., his son; Mr. Alfred Coates (son of Mr. Coates, late cotton merchant, and now resident in Plymouth-grove), and Mr. Porter, also of Manchester. In the afternoon, Mr. Morris and Mr. North, sen., returned with the ladies to Silverdale, crossing the sands at low water in a car, but the gentlemen determined to wait till the tide served in the evening, and recross the bay in the boat. It would be high-water at eleven o'clock, and it is supposed that the gentlemen attempted to cross the water at that time. Their friends, however, at Silverdale, remained in painful suspense till the following morning, when the dreadful reality became known by the discovery of the dead bodies of Mr. Coates, Mr. North, jun., and Mr. Porter, by a person who was fishing on the spot; and the position in which they lay on the sands disclosed how desperate had been the struggle for life which they had made. In their death agony, each had grasped the other, and they were all cast upon the beach in a mass. An inquest was held on Monday evening, at West Bank Hotel, before Mr. Gardner, coroner, when two men named Ashburn and Fisher confessed that they heard on Friday evening a cry for help from some parties seemingly in distress, and could even distinguish the words "Lost, lost!" and yet they neither stirred hand nor foot to obtain assistance, but excused themselves on the ground that it was too late to attempt to do so! The verdict was simply "Accidental death."

On Thursday, a young man from All Cannings, near Devizes, was passing through Upavon with a load of between 20 and 30 sacks of barley in a wagon, when he accidentally fell from the shafts on which he was riding, and the wheels passed over both his thighs. Strange to say, not a bone was broken, nor was any damage sustained to the youth beyond a slight bruise caused by the unusual pressure.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—An account of the charge for the purchase, repair, and outfit of the vessels lately fitted out for the Arctic Expedition has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. It appears that the charge incurred on account of Captain Austin's expedition, which includes the *Resolute* and *Assistance* with the *Pioneer* and *Intrepid* tenders, was £114,513 17s. 6d. The charges on account of the expedition under Captain Penny amount to £15,170, which includes the purchase-money (£4400) of the *Lady Franklin* and *Sophia*. The wages of the seamen are calculated up to the 31st of March, 1851.

LAUNCH OF THE "WASP" SLOOP AT DEPTFORD.—This fine vessel was commenced on the 29th of October, 1847, at Deptford Dockyard, and is a sister vessel to the *Archer*. Tuesday being appointed for launching her, a number of spectators assembled to witness the ceremony, which took place at three o'clock P.M., amidst the cheers of those present. Her burthen in tons, old measurement, is 973 70-4; new measurement, 752 116. Light draught of water forward, 7 feet 6 inches, and aft, 10 feet 2 inches. The *Wasp* has been constructed for a screw propeller, and will be fitted, at Woolwich, with engines of 100 horse power.

MILITARY SAVINGS-BANKS.—The total balance due by the public on the 31st of March, 1848, to the military savings-banks was £135,222 8s. 10d., viz. £12,927 to the cavalry and infantry, and £22,704 to the Ordnance corps. The amount of sums withdrawn by depositors during the year was £43,661 6s. 6d. The number of depositors on the 1st of March, 1849, was 6747; viz. 5756 cavalry and infantry, and 991 Ordnance corps. The dividends received on the savings-banks fund account up to the 8th of January, 1850, were £5035 4s. 1d. The total amount of the fund in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt on the 14th of March, 1850, was £99,666.

The Government contract for 50,000 gallons of rum for the navy has been taken by Messrs. Lemon Hart and Son, of 59, Fenchurch-street.

A young man at Burlington, New Jersey, United States, lately ate a piece of honeycomb, in which a wasp was concealed. While in the act of swallowing it the bee stung him in the throat, which swelled so as to occasion, within half an hour, his death by suffocation.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding the industrious attempts to alarm the public upon the French-Greek question, Consols have not only been firm this week, but daily marked a rise in price. Opening on Monday at 96 to 1, an improvement of 1 per cent. was well maintained on Tuesday; and, although the attractions of the Derby caused a thin attendance on Wednesday, 96 1/2 was marked. This was again improved on Thursday to 96 1/2, when a report that the Russian Minister had been recalled caused a decline to 96 1/2; ultimately, however, improving to 96 1/2. Exchequer Bills are in demand, the June bills being advertised for the 5th of that month, and new bills issued in exchange on the 14th. Consols will close for the dividends on the 13th of June. At the termination of business, prices were—for Bank Stock, 207, Reduced, 95 1/2; Three per Cent. Consols, 94 1/2; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 97; Long Annuities, to expire Jan., 1860, 9 1/2; Ditto, 30 years, Oct., 10, 1859, 8; Ditto, 30 years, Jan. 5, 1860, 8 1/2; India Bonds, £1000, 90 p; Ditto, £1000, 87 p; Bank Stock for Account, 207; Consols for Account, 96 1/2; Exchequer Bills, £1000, June, 68 p; £500, June, 68 p; Small, June, 68 p. The only alteration worthy of record in the Foreign Market is in Mexican and Peruvian. Mexican on Monday quoted 30 1/2 for Money, and 30 1/2 for Account; advancing on Wednesday to 31. Peruvian on Monday marked 76, and advanced

on Wednesday to 77. Thursday was, however, settling day, and the account proving rather "bullish," prices yielded a point. The last quotations are—for American Bonds, 33 1/2; Mexican, 5 per cent., 1846, Ex. Jan. Consols, 30 1/2; Ditto, Account, 30 1/2; Peruvian Bonds, 4 per cent., 76 1/2; Ditto, 4 per cent., 96; Ditto, Script, 2 1/2 per cent.; Spanish, Account, 17 1/2; Ditto, 3 per cent., Account, 37 1/2; Venezuela Bonds, 2 1/2 per cent., 31 1/2; Dutch, 2 1/2 per cent., 56 1/2; Ditto, 4 per cent. Certificates, 85 1/2.

Shares have displayed a decided improvement this week, if the list of prices be a criterion. It is, however, not so. The public are not dealers, and the rises and declines are mere effects of speculation. A *bond fide* sale cannot be made at the prices marked, except in a few lines. The market on Thursday experienced a reaction, as the settling progressed, and will probably advance again when completed. This is a decisive proof of the speculative character of quotations, which, at closing, are—Aberdeen, 7 1/2; Bristol and Exeter, Thirds, 12 1/2; Buckinghamshire, 17 1/2; Caledonian, 8 1/2; Eastern Counties, 7 1/2; Ditto, Northern and Eastern, Five per cent., 58; Great Northern, 7 1/2; Ditto, Five per cent. Preference, 10 1/2; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 30 1/2; Great Western, 56 1/2;

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRENCH PLAYS, ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—On MONDAY EVENING will be repeated LES DEMOISELLES de ST. CYR, in which M. Regnier, Mlle. Nathalie, and M. Lafont will perform. WEDNESDAY NEXT, JUNE 5, Mme. REGNIER'S BENEFIT, and the Last Night but Three of his Performances, on which occasion (profiting by the presence of the eminent author in London) will be represented, for that night only, M. Scribe's celebrated comedy of LA CAMARADERIE, with other Entertainments, in which Mlle. Lafont and Mme. Lafont will appear. * * * The famous e media of LE MARA à la CAMPAGNE will be repeated previous to M. Regnier's departure.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—On TUESDAY, JUNE 4th, 1850, the performance will commence at Seven o'clock, with the grand Military Spectacle in Three Acts, entitled the AFFGLIANI-PAN-WALT or the Novel of Cabul, and British Troopers in India. Introducing the beautiful stud of Horses, Camel, Zebra, Indian, last of auxiliaries, and a Military Brass Band.—To be succeeded by an incomparable routine of Equestrian and Gymnastic Wonders in the Arena, supported by the first artificers in Europe.—To conclude with a Laughable Farce.—Box-Office open from Eleven till Four. Stage-Manager, Mr. W. WEST.

SCOTTISH FETE.—In consequence of her Majesty's Drawing-room, having been fixed for the 10th of June, the GRAND COMPETITION in Holland Park is POSTPONED until MONDAY, the 1st, at 1 P.M.—AT, the 2nd of July, when it will take place and the joint direction of the Highland Society, of which his Royal Highness Prince Albert is chief, and the Scotch Society, of which the most distinguished Member of the Royal Family is President. A Grand Ball will take place on Wednesday, the 3rd, when the prizes for every putting the stone, throwing the hammer, tossing the caber, racing, Highland dancing, performances on the great Highland bagpipes, &c., will be presented to the successful competitors.

JOHN BOUCHER, Hon. Sec.

Hanover-park, Peckham.

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that he will give his Literary, Pictorial, and Musical ENTERTAINMENT, for the second time, at Wilm's Rooms, on MONDAY, JUNE 3, entitled THE OVERLAND MAIL; before a Reminiscence of Travel on the route from Suez to London, and the Illustrations have been painted from original sketches, by Mr. W. Beeverley. No money will be taken at the door. Tickets, 2s 6d each; half-pint—*to be sold only at S. Royal Library, St. James's-street*. The doors will be opened at Eight o'clock, and the Entertainment will commence at half-past Eight precisely.—It will be repeated every Monday evening.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed of the SEVENTH CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 3. Programme:—Stolzina in a minor, No. 3. Mendelssohn's Tambour; Come rie Vioin, M. Allat's Overture, "Préciosa," C. M. von Weber; Sinfonia in C major, Beethoven; Overture, "Guise," Onslow. Vocal Performers:—Mme. Orsini-Mallard and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single tickets (with reserved seat), 2s 1d; double tickets (ditto), 2s 10s; triple tickets (ditto), 2s 5s; to be obtained of Messrs. Addison, 210, Regent-street. G. W. BUDD, Sec.

MUSICAL UNION.—SIXTH MATINEE, JUNE 4th, at WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartet in D, No. 10. Mozart; Trilo in C minor, No. 2. Mendelssohn; Quintet in C, Beethoven; Executants:—M. Alard, from Paris; Delibes, from Hill, Basso, and Pianoforte, C. Hallé. Strangers' Tickets to be had at CRAMER and Co.'s, Regent-street. Members can personally introduce visitors by payment at the rooms. Owing to the crowded attendance of visitors, none but honorary members will be admitted free the remainder of the season.

J. ELLA, Director.

MESDAMES SONTAG, Frezzolini, Parodi, Giuliani, Ida Bertrand, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mlle. Chardon, Signor Gardoni, Calzolari, Baudini, Cottolengo, Lablache, and Lablache, under the direction of M. Maffei; Piano—Mme. Hallé, Cimarosa, and the Singers and Vocalists; Violin—Messa, Ernst and Müller, Violoncello—Signor Platti; Harp—M. Ap Thomas, and French Horn—M. Vivier, will all perform at M. HENEDIGT'S GRAND CONCERT, which will take place on the stage of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.

Prices of admission:—Box, 1s. 4d. First Tier £4 4s. Second Tier £3 3s. Third Tier £2 2s; a few Boxes in the Grand Tier, £6 6s, may be had by immediate application. Pit Stalls 1s 1d; Pit Tickets 10s 6d. Gallery stalls 5s; Gallery 2s 6d—Applications for Boxes, &c., to be made at the principal libraries, music warehouses, at the Box-office of Her Majesty's Theatre, and to M. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square.

MR. and MRS. W. H. SEGUIN'S CONCERT is fixed to take place on FRIDAY MORNING NEXT, the 7th of June, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS; at which will appear Monsieur Thalberg, Sims Reeves, Mlle. Schloss, Misses Lucombe, Messon, and M. Williams, Mrs W. H. Seguin and Mme. Lablache. Signor Marchesi, Messis Benson and W. H. Seguin. Mr. Balsir Chatterton (Harpist to her Majesty the Queen), Mr. Biley Richards, Herr Hokking, and Monsieur Benedict. Conductor, Sir H. R. Bishop. Tickets and Reserved Seats to be had of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. SEGUIN, at their residence, No. 42, Curzon-street, Mayfair.

MR. HENRY WYLDE.—THE THIRD and last of the BLACKHEATH CLASSICAL SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS will take place on SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, when Mr. HENRY WYLDE will perform Mozart's Quartet in E flat, Beethoven's Op. 16, and Beethoven's Sonata, Op. 12, for Pianoforte and Violin, with Mr. W. Wylde, Mr. J. Balsir Chatterton will play a Fantasy on the Harp. Violoncello, M. Hausman. Viola, Mr. Hill. The Vocal Music will be sung by Miss Bassano, Mr. Joseph Barnett, and Mr. Durand.

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LEIER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY'S VISIT to IRELAND.—Illustrated by a GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, with some of the most charming Scenery in that country, including the lovely Lakes of Killarney, by Mr. P. PHILLIPS. Daily at 3, Evening at 8. Admission, 1s; Reserved Seats, 2s; An interesting Historical Record of the Event may be had at the Gallery.

INDIA OVERLAND MAIL DIORAMA.—GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, REGENT-STREET, WAVERLEY-PLACE.—Three exhibitions each day. A GRAND MOVING DIORAMA, illustrating the route of the OVALIS and MAIL to INDIA, depicting every object worthy of notice on this highly interesting Journey, from Southampton to Calcutta, accompanied by descriptive detail and appropriate Music, is now open daily. Mornings at Twelve, Afternoons at Three, and in the Evening at Eight o'clock.—Admission, 1s; Stalls, 2s 6d. Doors open for each Representation half an hour previous to the above hours. Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained at the Gallery.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—During the week the ALPINE SINGERS will perform daily at Four, and the LIVINGS at Half-past Eight. Dr. Bache will give a LECTURE on the PHILOSOPHY of SCIENTIFIC ILLUSION. LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the CHEMISTRY of HYDROGEN. LECTURE by J. H. Pepper, Esq., on the CHEMISTRY of HYDROGEN. SPAIN.—Notice is hereby given, that Don JOSE SIMON, Calle del Caballero de Gracia, No. 7, Madrid, is the only Agent in that City for the Sale of MOKIMON'S VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE. This announcement is deemed necessary in consequence of the numerous spurious imitations imported from France.—British College of Health, New-road, London.—May 27, 1850.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

DRAWINGROOM, LIBRARY, and DINING-ROOM ORNAMENTS, consisting of Vases, Groups, Candisticks, Tables, Watchstands, Inkstands, Paper-weights, &c., imported and manufactured by J. TESNANT (late Maw), 143, Strand, London.

COCKERELL & CO.'S BEST COALS ONLY. Perfect Wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; Eaton Wharf, Lower Bragge-place, Pimlico; and No. 1, Coal Exchange. Cash price, 2s 6d per ton.

BOOK-RIFLES, AIR-GUNS, AIR-CANES, &c., for shooting rabbits, rooks, rats, fowls, &c., with ball; small birds with shot, also with harpoon and line. —Prices from 6s each.—REILLY, Gun-maker, New Oxford-street.

TRELOAR'S COCOA-NUT-FIBRE MAT- TING WAREHOUSE, 42, Ludgate-Hill.—There are many worthless imitations of this much-esteemed matting, but the best and only genuine fabric is that manufactured by T. TRELOAR, 42, Ludgate-Hill, London.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, INVALID WHEEL CHAIRS, SPINAL BED, and a variety of light HAND CARRIAGES, from 1s. to 20 guineas, on Sale or Hire, at the Manufactory, Rustic-House, INGRAM, 29, City-road, Finsbury-square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogue.

THE PATENT AIR-SYPHON VENTILATOR, and APPARATUS for economically applying GAS HEAT to Chemical, Culinary, Manufacturing, and various Domestic purposes, and in any room without a chimney, may be seen in operation at C. KICKEY'S Gas Apparatus Manufactory, 5, Agar-street, Strand, facing Charing-Cross Hospital.

EDMUND SPILLER'S NEW PATENT SELF-ACTING BACHELORS' KETTLES, for boiling Water without a Coal Fire ! ! !

Two Pint size (with stand complete) .. 3s. 0d.

Three ditto .. 4s. 6d.

Six ditto .. 6s. 0d.

EDMUND SPILLER (Inventor and sole proprietor), 93, Holborn-bill, London.—Post-office Orders attended to.

JOHN BOUCHER, Hon. Sec.

Hanover-park, Peckham.

MR. ALBERT SMITH has the honour to announce that he will give his Literary, Pictorial, and Musical

ENTERTAINMENT, for the second time, at Wilm's Rooms, on MONDAY, JUNE 3, entitled THE OVERLAND MAIL; before a Reminiscence of Travel on the route from Suez to London, and the Illustrations have been painted from original sketches, by Mr. W. Beeverley.

No money will be taken at the door. Tickets, 2s 6d each; half-pint—*to be sold only at S. Royal Library, St. James's-street*.

The doors will be opened at Eight o'clock, and the Entertainment will commence at half-past Eight precisely.—It will be repeated every Monday evening.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The Subscribers and the Public are respectfully informed of the SEVENTH CONCERT will take place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 3. Programme:—Stolzina in a minor, No. 3. Mendelssohn's Tambour; Come rie Vioin, M. Allat's Overture, "Préciosa," C. M. von Weber; Sinfonia in C major, Beethoven; Overture, "Guise," Onslow. Vocal Performers:—Mme. Orsini-Mallard and Mr. Sims Reeves. Conductor, Mr. Costa. Single tickets (with reserved seat), 2s 1d; double tickets (ditto), 2s 10s; triple tickets (ditto), 2s 5s; to be obtained of Messrs. Addison, 210, Regent-street. G. W. BUDD, Sec.

MUSICAL UNION.—SIXTH MATINEE, JUNE 4th, at WILLIS'S ROOMS.—Quartet in D, No. 10. Mozart; Trilo in C minor, No. 2. Mendelssohn; Quintet in C, Beethoven; Executants:—M. Alard, from Paris; Delibes, from Hill, Basso, and Pianoforte, C. Hallé. Strangers' Tickets to be had at CRAMER and Co.'s, Regent-street. Members can personally introduce visitors by payment at the rooms. Owing to the crowded attendance of visitors, none but honorary members will be admitted free the remainder of the season.

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MESDAMES SONTAG, Frezzolini, Parodi, Giuliani, Ida Bertrand, Miss Catherine Hayes, Mlle. Chardon, Signor Gardoni, Calzolari, Baudini, Cottolengo, Lablache, and Lablache, under the direction of M. Maffei; Piano—Mme. Hallé, Cimarosa, and the Singers and Vocalists; Violin—Messa, Ernst and Müller, Violoncello—Signor Platti; Harp—M. Ap Thomas, and French Horn—M. Vivier, will all perform at M. HENEDIGT'S GRAND CONCERT, which will take place on the stage of HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, on FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 21.

Prices of admission:—Box, 1s. 4d. First Tier £4 4s. Second Tier £3 3s. Third Tier £2 2s; a few Boxes in the Grand Tier, £6 6s, may be had by immediate application. Pit Stalls 1s 1d; Pit Tickets 10s 6d. Gallery stalls 5s; Gallery 2s 6d—Applications for Boxes, &c., to be made at the principal libraries, music warehouses, at the Box-office of Her Majesty's Theatre, and to M. Benedict, 2, Manchester-square. G. W. BUDD, Sec.

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ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION 1850



THE INFANT ACADEMY.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

SUPPLEMENT

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1850.

[GRATIS.]

In order to keep pace with the Exhibitions of the London Season, and not to lose any of the rich store of novel Illustrations which each week contrives to supply, we give another Supplement *gratis* to our subscribers, for the purpose of introducing some of the principal pictures of the Academy Exhibition to our country, colonial, and continental readers. Residents in London, and people brought either on business or pleasure to our great metropolis, have ample opportunities of forming their own notions of the merits of the several exhibitions, and the still greater advantage of beholding the designs of our artists with all the recommendations which colour can lend (and the English school of art is distinguished for colour) to the drawing and general grouping of the several compositions. It is different with a large body of our subscribers, who are almost entirely dependent on the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for bringing before them the novelties and attractions of our yearly Exhibitions. It is not always that we are enabled to engrave the pictures we should like best to engrave. We have to contend with the selfishness of proprietors, the caprices of painters, and the interests of the purchasers of copyrights. With all these drawbacks, we have still reason (our readers will, we trust, agree with us in thinking) to congratulate ourselves on the general excellence of the works selected, and that the several Illustrations which we have been enabled to give from year to year have been fair representative pictures of the worth and character of the Exhibitions from which they have been taken.

As an appropriate heading to our Supplement, we have engraved "The Infant Academy" of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the first President of the Royal Academy, and (with perhaps the single exceptions of Hogarth and Wilkie) still the most eminent painter that England has as yet produced. The picture from which our Engraving was taken was bequeathed by Sir Joshua to his friend Lord Palmerston, and is well known by an excellent engraving made from it in Reynolds's lifetime by Haward, the engraver of the fine print of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse, after the nobler picture by Sir Joshua, now in the collection of the Marquis of Westminster. The picture is an admirable example of Sir Joshua's pencil. The grouping is good, the colour warm and harmonious, and the infantine character throughout such as Sir Joshua alone has succeeded in catching. It would sell, we believe, were it brought this week under the hammer of Messrs. Christie and Manson, for something like two thousand guineas. The picture of a little girl, by Sir Joshua, in the Vernon Gallery, called "The Age of Innocence," cost Mr. Vernon, a few years back, 1450 guineas; and, as recently as last Saturday, "The little Girl with a Spaniel," by the same painter, was sold at Christie's for 1020 guineas. Art is not only

better understood amongst us, but there are more competitors for purchasing fine pictures. The sale of a first-rate Sir Joshua is not a common event in the annals of auctioneering. Fine pictures are known and treasured up with a mixture of pride and pleasure; and a wil-

lingness to part with them, even when tempted by very liberal offers, is becoming even rarer than usual. For this picture, which brought 1020 guineas, Sir Joshua received but 75 guineas; and yet his prices were high and his practice large. We need hardly add that he died rich.

Our other Illustrations are—

1. "Samson Betrayed." By F. R. Pickersgill, A.R.A.
2. "The Burial of the two Sons of Edward IV. in the Tower, 1483." By T. Cross.
3. "Hospitality: the Mote, Ightham, Kent." By J. C. Horsley.
4. "Contentment." By A. Rankley.
5. "The Sun dispelling a Mist, with Smugglers landing their Cargo." By H. P. Parker.
6. "Scenes from Moore's 'Epicurean.'" By O. R. Campbell.

The first four are from the Royal Academy; the remaining two from the National Exhibition in Regent-street.

Our selection has been made in order to give a taste of the variety of the several schools of art. Mr. Pickersgill, to whom we referred in our former notice, has found his subject in Scripture, and has sought to embody the "Betrayal of Samson by Delilah":—

And she made him sleep upon her knees; and she called for a man, and she caused him to shave off the seven locks of his head.—*Judges*, xvi. 19.

Mr. Cross has found his subject in English history; Mr. Horsley, before the old portal of the Mote House of Ightham, in Kent; Mr. Rankley, in a cottager's parlour; Mr. Parker, on the English coast; and Mr. Campbell, in the pages of one of our popular poets:—

As o'er the lake in evening's glow
That temple threw its lengthening shade,
Upon the marble steps below
There sat a fair Corinthian maid,
Graceful o'er some volume bending,
While by her side the youthful sage
Held back her ringlets, lest, descending,
They should o'ershadow all the page.

T. MOORE.

Mr. Pickersgill exhibits a great knowledge of anatomy, and considerable power in the general arrangement of his figures, while he has shown judicious skill in the contrast presented between the giant strength of Samson and the womanly character of Delilah.

The "Burial of the Princes in the Tower" is the only picture we have had from the pencil of Mr. Cross since the Westminster Hall Exhibition in 1847, when his "Cœur de Lion forgiving De Gourdon" brought him at once into a well-merited reputation. The subject on this occasion is not so favourable to his powers, nor is his knowledge of the resources of his art of ample range enough to allow him to avail himself of those rich Rembrandt-like effects so essentially necessary for the subject he has chosen. Though unequal to the expectations that had been raised from



[NO. 221.—"HOSPITALITY—THE MOTE, IGHTHAM, KENT."—PAINTED BY J. C. HORSLEY]

(Continued on p. 303.)

pains in rendering his volumes not only delightful reading, but the means conveying much information. He gives a very clear insight into the relative conditions of the maritime nations at the period of his story, and into the union, founded not on any common regard, but on a common hatred, which combined forces of such opposite characters against a single formidable foe.

We cordially congratulate Mr. Reach upon the production of two delightful volumes, which will increase not only his popularity but his reputation.

A GENEALOGICAL AND HERALDIC DICTIONARY OF THE PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE. By JOHN B. BURKE, Esq. Twelfth Edition. Colburn.

The growth of this work, from a small 8vo, to a bulky volume of some 1200 pages, and twice as many columns, is a remarkable and successful instance of the result of undivided attention to ensure completeness. We have peerages in pocket volumes, very well in their way, for convenient reference, to a certain extent; but, for all the heads and data of Genealogical and Heraldic history of our Aristocracy, recourse must be had to Mr. Burke's volume. We, who remember the first edition, and its incompleteness, and have watched the progressive value of the work, attach full credence to the following statement, prefixed to this Twelfth Edition, of the means taken to ensure accuracy:—

"To each successive reprint the most assiduous attention is devoted; each article is separately and distinctly revised, emended where inaccuracy is discovered, and extended by such new information as may be obtained from public records or private papers regarded as trustworthy. The voluminous collections made by the author for his 'History of the Landed Gentry' and other genealogical works, have, in this respect, been found of the utmost value; those papers having, in frequent instances, thrown new light upon the Peerage and Baronetage, by showing that many branches are still in the station of country gentlemen only, are, nevertheless, the chiefs of several ennobled and dignified families; and, further, have enabled the author to enter more at large into collateral lines, and thus to enrich his pages by an accession of names to the respective pedigrees, which had previously been entirely excluded or forgotten."

In addition to these private resources are the valuable labours of Dugdale and of Collins, and his indefatigable editor, Sir Egerton Brydges, to which common access is to be had. Still, the labour requisite to secure exactness, in all the details of peerage-book, must be intense: the stream of human existence must be constantly watched, the accessions and losses duly noted, as well as the minor details. The Obituary in our Journal is almost weekly evidence of this ceaseless accumulation of materials for new editions; as the sand of life runs out, the data increase with a force of numbers not to be neglected. The archaeological interest of the labour, too, admits of minute detail and verification, which must never be lost sight of. We are persuaded, that in the works before us the nicest attention has been paid to all these matters. They are the *res quotidianae* of the author's life; and his huge volume shows how great an amount of assiduity he has expended upon a subject of great interest and value, even beyond its prominence in everyday life.

ENGLAND.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

WHILE Thrones and old Dominions reel and jar,
Securely stands our sea-girt Island Home;
And from her rocky front throws off the foam
Of rebel waves in spray and harmless roar.
So Sinai, unconsumed, stood 'mid the awe
When through the lightning's glare thunder'd God's Holy Law.

Heaven watcheth o'er our Church, and Laws, and Crown,
He guardeth us whose arm is never bound;
And none dare hurl our Holy Altar down,
Or tramp our hallow'd Freedom to the ground:
For we are England! and that mighty name
Fills every wind that blows with its undying fame.

Our neck is clothed with thunder, not with fear:
A lamb in peace, in war a lion strong,
That quails not at the glittering sword or spear,
But, with a roar, springs 'mid the arm'd throng,
And glares through the red cannon's fiery breath—
Rushing to victory grim, or falling in the death.

What made her mistress of the shoreless main?
Go, ask the waves of the resounding sea.
She dyed the billows with her mighty slain—
Gave up her sons to make her island free.
In letter'd light are read a thousand names.
Stamp'd on her rock-bound coast, like warning beacon-flames.

She's but to send her watch-dogs on the deep
Unchain'd when danger's near, and bid them bark,
To startle all the island from its sleep;
And as a headland-light shoots through the dark
So would it rise—a vast volcanic blaze,
And fill the wondering world with fear and dread amaz.

She needs no conquest—arms but to retain
Lands consecrated by true British blood,
Where bleach our fathers' bones, in battle slain—
Men who march'd through the perilous fire and flood,
Strong in that Faith, and Hope, and Love, which made
Them bow the knee in prayer before they bared the blade.

Her trust's in Heaven, not the destroying spear;

And English hearts that hem around her throne;

For to her faithful children she is dear.

Her charities for all her faults atone—

A pillar of cloud, marching before by day,

That in the troublous night throws out a golden ray.

When fly the oppressed unto her rock-bound shore,

Shelter to none she ever doth deny;

But shares her loaf when she herself is poor,

As Saxon Alfred did in years gone by;

Sends out her arm'd ships upon the waves

To sweep the burning coasts, and free the world of slaves.

So far and wide her sceptred sway extends,

She rules o'er lands beyond the reach of night;

O'er outstretched realms, where sunshine never ends,

But somewhere bathes her shores in golden light.

And when she falls, and her last duty's done,

Her name will still be read, wherever shines the sun.

Then shout for England! cry God save the Queen!

Shake out our lion-banner in the sun.

God and St. George upon our side are seen,

That cry ere now hath many a battle won.

Sidney and Hampden, though within their graves,

Know we shall never come to sleep the sleep of slaves.

PROMENADE AT PRINCIPIO.—The whole population had turned out, to walk about in their finest clothes, up and down the promenade in front of the wooden coffee-houses. The brilliancy of the fine ladies and gentlemen who walked up and down to be looked at, was beyond all conception; but the most curious feature of all this was, that in their overpowering costumes, there was no particular fashion prevalent. Everything had evidently been made from a book, or imported from some dashing European milliners, but at all sorts of periods; so that there were long and short petticoats, and wide and narrow bonnets, and polkas and mantillas, and summer fly-away scarfs over winter dresses, all jumbled up together to create a sensation and outshine the neighbours. There were few fezzes to be seen now. The wearers had exchanged them for glossy silk hats; and they all wore gloves of dazzling hues. But the children were the most marvellous of all; and one family looked as if they were preparing for an exhibition of ground and lofty tumbling, so brilliantly outre were their costumes. Two of the little boys were attired in crimson satin trousers, spangled, and the third had a perfect Highland dress, which was the great hit of all. With a bit of carpet for the latter to dance, and the others to posture upon, the business would have been complete. The men were all gents—as thorough-bred as might be. The men were all gents—as thorough-bred as might have been selected from the combined forces of Rosherville, Epsom, and the public ball-rooms of London. Some, for display, paid for the Mac canines to be seen by daylight: others marched up and down, several abreast; and all evidently had the notion that, got up so remarkably well, they were "doing it!" Amidst the throng, *cafe du jour* (waiters) darted about with little morsels of incandescent wood to light the nailheads with; boys sold walnuts, ready peeled and kept in glass jars of water; and sweetmeat men plied their trade. Those ladies who had servants, made them walk behind them; and those who had not, sneered at the others. All this went on for two or three hours. There was not one trace of Oriental life in the entire scene. The gravity of the Levantine had entirely disappeared; and a restless, fevered wish to cut out the others was the leading attribute of every character there assembled.—From *A Month at Constantinople*. By Albert Smith. Just published.

WOE AND KINDNESS. A COTTAGER'S TALE.

ON Sunday, April 21st, I was wandering about in the neighbourhood of Southfleet, a part of Kent abounding in orchards, corn-fields, and hop gardens. The fruit-trees standing on many acres were covered with bloom, as if a sheet (the people's phrase) were spread over the land, and the air was filled with fragrance. Some spots shone bright beneath a glorious sun, and others lay deep in the shade of a gathering storm. As I passed some cottages seated on a bank by the side of a shady lane, I greeted the occupant of one; the occupant of another came to the door, and we entered into a pleasant gossip about the prospects of the fruit season, the number of women employed in the gardens and orchards, and the great difference a good or a bad crop makes in their incomes and comforts. In a good season, every person of the neighbourhood who wishes it, finds plenty of healthy employment at good wages; and many strangers flock into the vicinity to share their advantages. Then all is merriment, and the rejoicing heart gives utterance to many a joke. When the crop is scanty, work short, and the weather very bad, the poor bedraggled and besplashed creatures have enough to do to keep their spirits up, and the faint joke dies ere it reaches the lip.

"The labourers," one of the cottagers remarked, "their wives and children, are the greatest sufferers from a short crop of fruit." To them it is a loss of bread and clothing. The consumer is only denied a pleasant luxury; the master gardener has some compensation in a higher price for a short crop, the rent of the landlord is assured, the commutation of tithes is settled by law, but, as the crop of fruit fails short, the rewards of the labourer are reduced in rate as well as in amount. There is less employment and smaller pay. They suffer more immediately, if not more severely, than the other classes, for they have always the parish to fall back on, which supplies them with fare as good as their own wages can buy them when most abundant; and it is not surprising that the labouring classes are sensitively alive to the state of the markets, and complain of low prices and the importation of fruit from foreign countries. That they should suffer at all, as they have no means of making their condition known, and are without ability to help themselves, is to be deplored; their ignorance as to the cause of their sufferings it is possible to remedy.

The chief importations of fruit, which interfere with their produce come from Holland, Belgium, the north of France, and Germany, which are not more favoured by nature than the slopes and valleys of Kent. "Why should fruit be better or more plentiful there, than here?" a cottager remarked, and gave, I thought, an explanation of the circumstance:—"Our fruit, sir, is not so good as it used to be: there are no more little gardeners and little farmers here. The great farmers, accustomed to do things on a grand scale, dug up a large number of acres, and plant them with currant or gooseberry bushes, or with cherry, or plum, or apple trees. They have the ground about the bushes dug once a year, keep it tolerably clean, and take no more pains about it. They often make their orchards into meadows, and turn their cows into them. What they look for is a great quantity of fruit each year, without further cost. They don't examine every tree and bush, and prune it; they cannot look after every one, as the gardener looks after it. To have good fruit, every tree and bush must be carefully treated. In abundant seasons the fruit must be thinned, as I am told they thin it in Holland. But our fruit-growers care for nothing but quantity, and obtaining it at the least expense. They send a great deal of fruit to market; and, if it be not rubbish, it is not as good as it should be."



COTTAGES AT SOUTHFLEET, KENT.

In this part of Kent, plums, cherries, gooseberries, and currants are cultivated in large fields. The plantations of one man often cover several acres. Following the general rule which agglomerates business in the hands of large capitalists, because they can conduct it at a cheaper rate, the little gardeners are almost extinguished. Small holdings have been united with large ones, and only here and there do we still find men living by cultivating one or two acres with their own hands. But it may be doubted whether fine fruits and fine vegetables, particularly fine fruits, can be so successfully cultivated in a wholesale way as the cereals. The nature of the cultivation is different—one requires chiefly that the ground should be looked after, the other the things that are upon it. An inspection of his fields and of his ploughmen may suffice for the farmer; the gardener must look after every plant and every tree. The two species of cultivation cannot, therefore, be successfully carried on by the same rules and by the same class of men. Hence the mode in which the land is divided into large farms, over which the farmer can scarcely ride before dinner, or into small plots, every foot of which is daily visited by the cultivator, has almost as much influence over the quality of fruit, and in the end over its quantity, as the nature of the soil and climate. Our own plan of appropriating the land on large farms has many advantages; but amongst them we cannot reckon the patient care which small proprietors and small farmers bestow on the cultivation of fruit in Holland, Belgium, the north of France, and Germany.

As we gossiped about matters of this kind, the gathering storm approached, and I was courteously invited to take shelter in one of the cottages. Not being over weather-wise, I concluded that the storm would be a trifles; and being naturally desirous to take as much advantage as possible of my escape from the murky atmosphere of the metropolis, I declined, and pursued my walk. Very soon, however, the rain came down heavily. I saw no shelter before me, and I was glad to turn back to accept the hospitable offer. The cottager, who I soon learned prided himself—and not to pride oneself in some talent, or some acquisition, is to be poor indeed—in handling and shearing sheep, had departed with a stout young man, whom I conjectured to be his nephew and heir to his shearing business, to perform some operation on the flock of a neighbouring farmer. Only his wife, therefore, was at home on my return, a woman well advanced in years—meek, humble, and, I may say, humiliated—such as abound in the cottages of Kent. She quietly welcomed me—asked me to sit down—put some additional wood on the fire to make a large pot boil, in which, as I was soon informed, some pickled pork and cauliflower (both of their own production—for they had fattened the pig and planted the cauliflower) were to be boiled for dinner. She then sat down, and we began to talk about rainclouds, which to her, who had only once travelled on them, were yet great wonders—the great city of London—the weather—and such objects as strangers might naturally talk about. On a side table several books were lying; and on a little old-fashioned round table, standing before the fire, was some one of the many periodicals that are weekly issued from this manufactory of journals; and, noticing the matter, I inquired if she read much. The answer brought out the following tale, tell in the most artless manner, with at any rate honest, but with a certain naivete that she had done a good deed, and more than was strictly required of her:—

"Well, sir, I used to read a little myself; indeed, I don't know what I should at times, if I did not read in books and journals. But our young girl is very fond of books. She likes to read; she is able to write; and if she were to go away from us, she will be able to tell us what becomes of her without our being dependent for that on others. She goes to school, and learns very quick. She is good at her spelling, and can write well. She can sing too, and knows music. We have done all we could, poor broken things. You see, sir, she is not our daughter; for we have no child. She is a poor orphan, born here, sir, for poor things, she could not help that. Her mother has been dead more than six years, and she is now eleven years old. She has been with us ever since she was little more than two years and six months old. She is no relation of mine, none in the world, but I or my brother brought her to me; and I asked me to take care of her, and I undertook the charge. The mother died, and we could not send the poor thing to the Union; that would have been cruel; so we have done the best we could for her ourselves."

"That," said I, interposing a word of commendation, "was very kind and very good of you."

"Well, you see, sir, she could do nothing for herself. She had no friends; and as we had no children, we thought we might take care of her as our own. She looks on us now as her parents. She has hardly ever known any others, and she will always regard us as her parents. She is a good girl, and my husband and I like her. She has plenty of uncles and aunts, for her mother had ten brothers and sisters, but not one of them ever takes her in; and the rest of the children, or nephews and nieces, are too old to take in the poor girl."

"Do they live in the neighbourhood?"

"No, sir; they live somewhere far down in the country. I don't the name of the place; but it is not far from Ashford. The grandchild took the child for a little while; she was the only one of the family who had any comprehension; but when she came back to us, and I asked her to take care of her, she said, 'I don't like her; she is a bad girl.' The mother was formerly in service here in the neighbourhood—she was a housemaid, and a very excellent servant she was. After the birth of the child, she worried very much; she was never well again; she took ill, and fell

into a consumption: she went into an hospital; she went to London; she had doctors there; but her time was come and she died. She did worry so, poor thing. She could not get better; though she strove hard, for her child's sake."

About this period of the story the good man of the house returned. Like me, he had been unable to prosecute his intention; he had strolled up under a tree for a time, but, finding the man continue, he returned.

"As I walk," I said, "what is the name of the child's father? Will he do nothing for his property?" "What was his?"

"I was telling the gentleman of our little girl," said the woman; and immediately the cottager replied to my question.

"The man, sir, was a gardener, and he lives somewhere about Lee Green. I had something to say to him on the subject long ago, but I thought he did not behave well. So I felt indignant at him, and I never would have anything more to say to him. He has other children, and he is well to do in the world. I would not, however, be he;" and the frown that had darkened the old cottager's countenance while talking of the man gave way to a very pleasant smile, such as we may suppose must always hover about his heart whenever he thinks of the poor orphan. "I would not have the death of that young woman on my conscience, for all his property. I like the child, and I'll do what I can to take care of her."

"Well," struck in the wife, "she is a good girl, and we have a great deal of pleasure with her."

"Where is she now?" I asked.

"She is gone to church with the other children," was the answer.

The man had in the meantime changed part of his dress: and the woman, after a word or two with him on the subject, had put the park and the caulked flowers into the pot; and then the man lit his pipe, and sat himself down quietly to smoke it. He was, I suppose, about sixty years of age; his countenance indicated great kindness and sweetness of disposition, mingled with considerable decision and a fair share of talents. I have no doubt, as he stated, that he had been in his time very skilful in his calling—having been once at Blackwall to shear some merinoes, or other sheep, brought from abroad for 'Squire Western—although he did not seem to have thriven particularly in the world. His extreme kindness of heart, probably, with which ambition is rarely united, stood in the way of worldly success. He was not hard and grasping, and did not clutch fast what he got. His grandfather and his father before him, he told me, had lived in that cottage, and held it on lease for more than sixty years. There was half an acre of land attached to it, but the land had been divided—his sister and her husband having a quarter of an acre, and he retaining the remainder. On his portion he cultivated fruit and vegetables, and his sister and her husband did the same. They occupied the neighbouring cottage, and make a very happy family—such as, I am afraid, is not so often as we might wish, and as seems natural, now to be found in the cottages of England. They had evidently sufficient of food and some luxuries, and they were comfortably clothed; their furniture, including the books and an eight-day clock, was old, but compared with what cottages now generally contain, abundant. There were no marks of superfluity or of wealth; and I could not but reflect with admiration on the unostentatious benevolence that had induced this elderly couple to provide so respectably for the poor child thrown on their bounty.

The weather clearing up after a time, I bade them a cordial good-bye.

This was a mere hap-hazard encounter; but those who live habitually amidst our peasantry will, probably, be acquainted with many similar acts of kindness. They ought to be published. At present, their character, if not actually introduced, is habitually painted in dark colours, to make the merits of other classes conspicuous by the contrast—

All their faults observed,
Set in a note-book, learned and coaxed by rote,
To cast into their teeth.

All their virtues seem entirely overlooked: their patient endurance of privations; their submission to multiplied and vexatious restrictions; their exclusion from the commons, and the woods, and the many by-paths where their fathers walked or took their pleasure; their condemnation to political servitude, taking from them all power to make their feelings known, and get a fair hearing for themselves; their continued obedience to a form of society and to laws which they only know as an injury and vexation; the help they give to each other; their kindness and charity; their respect for those who treat them well, are all forgotten, and only their faults, their vices, and their crimes, their improvidence, recklessness, and depredations, are remembered. Though their strong arm defends the country, their patriotism is neither noticed nor rewarded. In Parliament and out of Parliament—in discussing affairs of State and parish affairs—at Exeter Hall, and wherever the voice of philanthropy is heard, their vices form the staple of many long harangues; their virtues are chronicled, if not wholly buried in oblivion, in very few and short words. We are completely governed by the mere impressions of our senses; and the rudeness of their speech, the hardness of their manners, and their unsightly and dirty appearance, beget a belief that they have uncultivated minds and depraved hearts. They speak violently, they jostle against each other, and encourage unfavourable opinions by never showing to one another that respect they show to the upper classes. They are wanting in courtesy, and their outward demeanour appears to warrant the most unfavourable conclusions of their feelings: when they treat each other with respect and assume a more engaging appearance, they will have a powerful influence on all superficial observers. Such cases as the one here brought under notice may be rare; but the poor, unashamed by any false opinion, and having nothing to suffer from the world's censure, are

EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.



NO. 16.—"SAMSON BETRAYED."—PAINTED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL, A.R.A.

(Continued from page 393.)

the "Richard," it is by no means a common effort, but evinces unmistakeable qualifications for making good those proofs of after-excellence with which his "Richard" was unusually ripe. There are other

points connected with the "Princes in the Tower," some of which are, as yet, unworked up by our painters; and others, though frequently painted, are still "to let." Northcote's "Murder of the Princes," and Mr. Leslie's "Princes Praying at their Bedside,"

on the night on which they were murdered—have not fulfilled all that could be expected from subjects so adapted to the requirements of art. Mr. Cross might find materials for a picture in the following exquisite description of the Princes in the Tower; and our readers will thank us



NO. 597.—"CONTENTMENT."—PAINTED BY A. RANKLEY

we are sure, for introducing them to one of the most beautiful and least known passages in English poetry. The writer is Thomas Heywood the prose Shakespeare of human nature, as he is called by Charles Lamb; and the play from which the scene is taken is "Edward IV."

Prince Edward. Uncle, what gentleman is that?

Gloster. It is sweet Prince, Lieutenant of the Tower.

Prince Edward. Sir, we are come to be your guests to-night.

I pray you, tell me, did you ever know

Our father Edward lodge within this place?

Brackenbury. Never to lodge, my liege; but oftentimes
On other occasions I have seen him here.

Prince Richard. Brother, last night, when you did send for me,

My mother told me, hearing we should lodge
Within the Tower, that it was a prison;

And therefore marvell'd that my uncle Gloster,

Of all the houses for a King's receipt,

Within this city, had appointed none

Where you might keep your Court but only here.

Gloster. Vile brats! how they do decent on the Tower!

My gentle nephew, they were ill-advised

To tutor you with such unfitting terms

(Whic'er they were) against this Royal mansion.

What, if some part of it hath been reserved

To be a prison for nobility?

Follows it, therefore, that it cannot serve

To any other use? Caesar himself,

That built the same, within it kept his court,

And many Kings since him; the rooms are large,

The building stately, and for strength beside

It is the safest and the surest hold you have.

Prince Edward. Uncle of Gloster, if you think it so,

'Tis not for me to contradict your will;

We must allow it, and are well content.

Gloster. On then, a' God's name.

Prince Edward. Yet before we go,

One question more with you, Master Lieutenant:

We like you well; and, but we do perceive

More comfort in your looks than in these walls,

For all our uncle Gloster's friendly speech,

Our hearts would be as heavy still as lead.

I pray you tell me, at which door or gate

Was it my Uncle Clarence did go in,

When he was sent a prisoner to this place.

Brackenbury. At this, my liege. Why sighs your Majesty?

Prince Edward. He went in here that ne'er came back again!

But as God hath decreed, so let it be!

Come, brother, shall we go?

Prince Richard. Yes, brother; anywhere with you.

Scene, a Bedroom in the Tower—Enter the two young Princes in their bedgowns
and caps.

Richard. How does your Lordship?

Edward. Well, good brother Richard,

How does yourself? you told me your head ached.

Richard. Indeed it does; my Lord, feel with your hands

How hot it is!

Edward. Indeed you have caught cold,

With sitting yesternight to hear me read;

I pray thee go to bed, sweet Dick, poor little heart!

Richard. You'll give me leave to wait upon your Lordship?

Edward. I had more need, brother, to wait on you;

For you are sick, and so am I.

Richard. O Lord! methinks this going to our bed,

How like it is to going to our grave.

Edward. I pray thee do not speak of graves, sweet heart,

Indeed thou frightest me.

Richard. Why, my Lord brother, did not our tutor teach us,

That when at night we went unto our bed,

We still should think we went unto our grave.

Edward. Yes, that's true,

If we should do as every Christian ought,

To be prepared to die at every hour—

But I am heavy.

Richard. Indeed so am I.

Edward. Then let us say our prayers and go to bed.

[They kneel, and solemn music within; it ceases, and they rise.]

Richard. What! bleeds your Grace?

Edward. Ay, two drops and no more.

Richard. God bless us both; and I desire no more.

Edward. Brother, see here what David says, and so say I:

"Lord, in thee will I trust, although I die."

This is true poetry. Let us add, while on the subject, that the supposed remains of the Princes (re-buried by Mr. Cross) were found in the reign of Charles II., while digging the foundation for the present stone stairs to the chapel of the White Tower, and placed in a sarcophagus in Westminster Abbey, for which Sir Christopher Wren supplied the design and Charles II. the money. "It was curious piety in Charles II.," writes Walpole, "to erect a monument for the imaginary bones of Edward V. and his brother, and to sink £70,000, actually given by Parliament, for a monument to his father."

The Mote at Ightham, in Kent, in front of which Mr. Horsley has



NO. 491.—"THE BURIAL OF THE TWO SONS OF EDWARD IV., IN THE TOWER, 1483."—PAINTED BY T. CROSS.

laid the scene of his pleasing picture called "Hospitality," is too often neglected, both by the tourist and the antiquary. It lies the distance of a short and pleasant walk from Sevenoaks, and the Hall is very perfect, and of fourteenth-century work. Mr. Horsley's explanatory motto—

Use hospitality one to another, without grudging,

is excellently suited to the subject of his picture.

Mr. Rankley, to whom we are indebted for the picture of "Contentment," is a young painter, fast rising into eminence. But he must not be led away by the praises of his friends. He has yet much to learn before he arrives at the excellencies of a Mulready or a Frith. His leading merits are his quiet manner of telling his story, and the truthful character of his heads.

Of the other artists to whom we are indebted for our Supplemental Illustrations, Mr. Parker has acquired a name for his "Smuggler on the Look-out," and other pictures of merit; and Mr. O. R. Campbell seems to divide his time pleasantly and profitably between poetic compositions (such as the one now before us) and the solid pudding of portraiture, for which he seems to have many qualities likely to lead to excellence in the most lucrative branch of his art.

In our former notice of the pictures in the Royal Academy, we stopped short at the landscape and portrait portion of the Exhibition, while we purposely deferred such remarks as we had to offer on the architectural designs and sculpture to a future and more fitting occasion. It is our intention to continue our criticisms in the present Supplement, and to group together the contributions of the several artists whose works are most deserving of notice. The reader will in this way be enabled to see at a glance what each artist of excellence has sent for Exhibition. Our English school of landscape painting has arrived at great excel-

lence, and yet, as a school, it has existed for a much shorter space of time than any other branch of the art. Walpole, in noticing the works of Lambert the scene-painter, who died in 1763, and whose name is now best remembered by the part he took in the foundation of "The Steaks," or Beef-steak Club, has these sensible remarks:—"In a country so profusely beautified with the amenities of nature, it is extraordinary that we have produced so few good painters of landscape. As our poets warm their imagination with sunny hills, or sigh after grottoes and cooling breeze, our painters draw rocks and precipices and castellated mountains, because Virgil gasped for breath at Naples, and Salvator wandered amid Alps and Apennines, but for the exquisite beauty of the scenes themselves. There is a suffocating character in Claude's landscapes, which some young painters—Mr. Danby more especially—catch with a master's pencil. We are, however, truer, as a school, to Cuyp, Vandervelde, and Hobbema, than we are to Claude, Gaspar Poussin, and Salvator Rosa. We have painters, however, who belong to no school, and who are consummate masters in their art. Such a master is Mr. Turner, whose early works, founded equally on nature and Girtin, grew, in his mid-career, to rival the best works of the best Italian masters, and whose later and present works equally divide the critic between the extremes of praise and disapproval. We confess we are not always with Mr. Turner in his eccentricities. What Cowley said to Ned Howard the poet, "Pray, Mr. Howard, would there be any harm in now and then attending to grammar and ordinary rules," might be applied with equal justice to Mr. Turner—"Pray, Mr. Turner, would there be any harm in now and then looking on nature with an eye alive to its beauties, and not to certain preconceived eccentricities of your own?" If Mr. Turner's early and mid-life works were true to nature (and this, we believe, is acknowledged on all sides), surely his present system, though founded on nature primarily, has grown to an excess of deviation from all everyday and anyday examination of nature, or of the nature described by our best poets or painted by our best painters. It is bad taste, we are told, not to admire the combinations of yellow and blue which Mr. Turner laid on with a knife, or even a larger instrument; and only an imperfect acquaintance with art (so mad are admirers) would fail, it is said, in finding a thousand beauties in the supplemental flesh-tints with which the late Mr. Etty, at times, plastered the faces and feet of a Venus or a Psyche.

Mr. Turner's contributions to the Exhibition are four in number, and

all are illustrated (can we add, explained?) by some further extract from his MS. poem on "The Fallacies of Hope":—

174. "Mercury sent to admonish Aeneas."

Beneath the morning mist

Mercury waited to tell him of his neglected fleet.

MS. *Fallacies of Hope*.

192. "Aeneas relating his story to Dido."

Fallacious Hope beneath the moon's pale crescent shone,

Dido listened to Troy's long lost and won.

MS. *Fallacies of Hope*.

373. "The Visit to the Tomb."

The sun went down in wrath at such deceit.

MS. *Fallacies of Hope*.

482. "The Departure of the Fleet."

The orient moon shone on the departing fleet:

Nemesis invoked, the priest held the parting cup.

MS. *Fallacies of Hope*.

The first-named picture, a great critic assures us, is exquisite for "delicacy and refinement;" the second, for "wealth and power." To appreciate either, "they must be approached no nearer than the spot at which the general effect can be judged of; nor must the spectator expect to find then the revelation of particular truth in their details." It is in "The Pleasures of Hope," not in "The Fallacies of Hope," that the line occurs—

"Tis distance lends enchantment to the view.

How far is this distance to be carried? till they are almost out of sight? We do not want Denner like nature; nor do we care to hear pictures praised to the skies (for Academic purposes) because they exhibit certain kaleidoscope qualities, and very little more.

Mr. F. Danby's single contribution is—

573. "Spring," and, though full of beauties, is far from equal to some of his previous contributions.

Mr. Stanfield has five works in all, and is in great strength:—

67. "Macbeth," act 1, scene 3.

Macbeth. So foul and fair a day I have not seen.

Banquo. What are these,

So withered and so wild in their attire?"

131. "Scene on the Maas, near Dort—market-people waiting for the evening tide."

288. "Near Foria, Island of Ischia."

326. "The Bay of Baiae, from the Capuchin Convent above Pozzuoli."

363. "Ponte Atrani, Gulf of Salerno."

Of these the principal picture is No. 131, painted for Sir Robert Peel, at the price of 500 guineas. It is untrue to Dort (the birthplace of Cyprian) but has many beauties. The Bay of Baiae (326) is exquisitely Italian in character and composition.

Mr. David Roberts has in all seven works:—

53. "The Sanctuary of the Koran Mosque at Cordova."

162. "Interior of the Church of St. Jaque, at Antwerp."

202. "Interior of the Church St. Gomar, at Sierre, Belgium."

277. "Remains of the eastern portico of the Temple of the Sun, at Baalbec, Mount Lebanon in the distance."

378. "View—looking from under the portico of the great temple of Edfu, Upper Egypt."

441. "Entrance to the great temple of Aboosimble, in Nubia."

445. "The Shrine of St. Gomar, at Sierre, in Belgium."

Of these two interiors (162 and 202) are by far the best. The interior of St. Jaque surpasses anything we have ever seen of either Steenvyck or Neeff.

Mr. E. W. Cooke, than whom no English artist is truer to Vandervelde or Backhuysen, has in all four works. Of these, our favourite is (315) "Dutch Fishing Craft off Amsterdam."

58. "Evening." A scene on the Rivera di Ponenti, Gulf of Genoa.

93. "Scheveling Sands—the tide making in."

315. "Dutch Fishing Craft, off the Booms, Amsterdam."

1262. "The Port of Marseilles."

Mr. Lee, it will be seen, has been again working in conjunction with Mr. Sidney Cooper:—

23. "Cattle crossing a Ford—Summer Morning." (With Mr. Cooper.)

80. "A Mountain Stream."

298. "The Watering-Place." (With Mr. Cooper.)

405. "A Calm Morning."

497. "A Stormy Day." One and all of these are true to English scenery in certain counties—such scenery, indeed, as Mr. Lee has given us over and over again, till we are somewhat tired of seeing it upon canvas.

There is no painter who is making more rapid strides in his art than Mr. Creswick. He is engraving his own beautiful style on certain excellences which Mr. Linnell renders with a grace and feeling till now peculiarly his own. Mr. Creswick's contributions are five in number:—

8. "The Wind on Shore."

258. "The First Glimpse of the Sea."

289. "In the Forest."

427. "Old Trees."

542. "The Forest Farm."

"The First Glimpse of the Sea" is our own, and, as we observe, the public favourite of the five.

If Mr. Redgrave had a richer eye for colour, he would excel as a landscape painter. He loves to retreat to cool shades, and to paint them with a chill that catches the spectator. His works in the landscape branch of his art, are—

584. "The Woods planted by Evelyn, and still the property of his descendants."

As the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands.—*Isaiah* lxxv. 22.

1010. "Devon Cottage."

Mr. Linnell is seen to great advantage in (395) "Crossing the Brook," and should be contrasted with Mr. Creswick. His "Christ and the Woman of Samaria at Jacob's Well" is rather a landscape with figures than a Scriptural composition. The distance is particularly fine.

The works of Mr. Sidney Cooper, in which he has not wrought conjointly with Mr. Lee, are four in number:—

239. "Summer Showers."

278. "A Mountain Group: Evening."

416. "Fordwick Meadows: Sunset."

454. "A Group on the Welsh Mountains."

Mr. Cooper has carried his own branch of the art to great excellence. Surely he might try another style, in which cattle were less prominent, and succeed in the same way; though we confess we should be sorry to see him desert entirely his own peculiar province of art.

Young Mr. Danby, who sends

559. "Lane Scene—North Wales;" and

598. "Snowdon, from Badger Hill,"

is another rising artist, with an eye attentive to the poetry of his art, and a hand faithful in rendering the necessary details. He is seldom happier than in Welsh scenery.

Mr. Boddington has not fallen back, though we observe no particular advance on former efforts in his three pictures:—

40. "Autumn Scene in Wales."

84. "A Bright Summer's Day."

1251. "A Welsh Mill."

Mr. Bright, too, is somewhat stationary, in—

12. "A Mountain Stream, Borrowdale, Cumberland;" and

460. "On the River Geare, Norfolk."

There is a fine eye for nature apparent in Mr. E. M. Ward's first attempt at landscape—

457. "Izaak Walton Angling: a Summer's Day on the Banks of the Colne;"

but Mr. Ward errs as Mr. Redgrave errs—he is too cold. His green tints are greener than nature: he has been looking at the leaf of the lime-tree, and has given his tone according to pattern.

Mr. Cromeck contributes some clever Italian scenes, and Mr. Linton a fine "View of Venice" (484). The fault of Canaletti (the line and rule too apparent) is not observable in Mr. Linton's well-considered and effective picture.

There is merit in Mr. W. Fenn's (942) "Overshot Mill, near Matlock, Derby;" and much to admire in Mr. J. Price's "Autumnal Landscape" (628), though seen to great disadvantage, from its position in the Octagon Cellar.

We now pass on to consider the portraits in the present Exhibition.

From the death of Sir Joshua Reynolds, in 1792, to the death of Sir Thomas Lawrence, in 1830, England possessed a succession of portrait

painters of great eminence in a much-patronised branch of the Fine Arts; viz. Lawrence, Hoppner, Owen, Phillips, Beechey, Harlowe, and others. Lawrence excelled in the fascination of female loveliness; Hoppner and Owen in manly portraiture; Phillips in matronly beauty; Beechey is a gentlemanly bearing; and Harlowe in a truth of character, both male and female, which had led, but for an early death, to a sustained excellence, of which, in this country, we have had only stray or accidental examples. Since Lawrence's death, the branch of the art to which he lent so much lustre has not been sustained in anything like the same eminent degree. Of our present portrait painters, Mr. Pickersgill is the last survivor of the race of Lawrence. Mr. Knight, Mr. F. Grant, Mr. Watson Gordon, Sir William Ross, and Mr. Thorburn have all sprung up in the twenty years' interval. Mr. Gordon leads the way in manly portraiture; Mr. Grant in the fascination of female beauty; while, in the miniature branch of the art, Sir William Ross and Mr. Thorburn have never been surpassed.

Mr. Watson Gordon's contributions are three in number:—

137. "Portrait of a Lady and Child."

175. "Portrait of Daniel Vere, Esq., of Stonebyres, and Sheriff of Lancashire."

193. "Portrait of the Right Hon. the Lord Justice-General and President of the Court of Sessions, Scotland."

The Lord Justice-General is a very noble portrait, founded on the school of Sir Henry Raeburn.

Mr. F. Grant has sent seven works:—

52. "The Countess Bruce."

73. "His Grace the Duke of Devonshire."

126. "Miss Grant."

188. "The Viscount Hardinge, G.C.B."

293. "The Warden of Winchester College."

333. "General Earl of Stafford."

364. "The Lady Elizabeth Wells."

The Duke of Devonshire is a full-length; and, at the private view of the Exhibition, his Grace was seen in *tights*, so that he looked like a peg-top or a black balloon with a flesh-coloured head. The peculiar effect of this arrangement afforded so much fun to the visitors, that his Grace was dressed the next day in trowsers and boots, as he now appears. Of the female portraits, the three-quarter portrait of the Countess of Bruce is one of Mr. Grant's best pictures.

Mr. Pickersgill must be looked upon as a veteran in art, and judged rather by what he has done than what he is now doing. There is merit, however, in several of the portraits enumerated below:—

66. "Samuel Amory, Esq."

85. "Nourmahal, the Light of the Harem."

130. "Sir Harry Dent Goring, Bart., in his uniform as Captain of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk's Yeomanry."

142. "Quarles Harris, Esq., Founder of the Royal Orthopaedic Hospital."

181. "Sir Robert Harry Inglis, Bart., M.P."

317. "W. B. Willcox, Esq., M.A."

370. "Monsieur Colom."

483. "Portrait of a Traveller." [Mr. W. S. Woodburn, and very like.]

Mr. Knight, the secretary to the Academy, has founded his style on Mr. Pickersgill. Though clever, he is frequently coarse and heavy. Several instances of these defects might be pointed out in the following list of his contributions:—

59. "John Baldwin Buckstone, Esq., Theatre Royal, Haymarket."

79. "Portrait of Robert Keate, Esq., F.R.S., Serjeant-Surgeon to the Queen, and Senior Surgeon to St. George's Hospital."

119. "Portrait of Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq., late Governor of the London Assurance Corporation."

182. "Portrait of Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., late Lord Mayor of the City of London."

232. "Sir J. J. Hansler, F.R.S., Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Essex."

325. "Portrait of Thomas Corney, Esq., Deputy of Bread-street Ward, and Treasurer of the Ward School."

374. "T. S. Cooper, Esq., A.R.A."

500. "Portrait of Mrs. Fitzwilliam, of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket."

Mr. H. W. Phillips, the son of the Royal Academician, has made, in a year, more than a year's advance in excellence. His portrait of Major Rawlinson is characteristic and clever, and the full-length of his mother dignified and matronly.

307. "Portrait of Major Rawlinson."

351. "Portrait of Mrs. Phillips."

519. "Portrait of Mons. A. Scheffer, the celebrated painter."

570. "Portrait of Madame Viardot, in the character of *Fidèle*, in Meyerbeer's opera of the 'Prophète.'

Sir William Ross has eight works in all:—

719. "General A'Court."

743. "Miss Caroline Wyndham."

763. "The Marchioness of Breadalbane."

781. "Mrs. William Gibbs and Children."

809. "Mrs. Ossian Cresswell and Children."

825. "William Gibbs, Esq., and Children."

862. "The Lady Naas."

880. "The Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P."

In all of these the influence of Mr. Thorburn's example is very perceptible. But the breadth and boldness which Mr. Thorburn was the first to introduce may be carried too far, and the well-known charms of miniature painting lost sight of in too close an endeavour after qualities scarcely suitable to the fascinating art of Petito and Zincke.

Mr. Thorburn has eight miniatures, the greatest number allowed by the rules of

PICTURESQUE SKETCHES OF LONDON,
PAST AND PRESENT.

BY THOMAS MILLER.

CHAPTER XXII.

PREROGATIVE COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

In this Chapter we conduct our readers to a new scene; to the chambers where the wills of the dead are deposited; through those doors by which many a beating and anxious heart enters, to return disappointed, or half delirious with delight through dreaming of the many pleasures which riches will procure. What thousands of human beings, fluttering between hope and fear, have passed through the shadow of that arched gateway which stands near the corner of St. Paul's Churchyard—many to repass the possessors of riches, but never again to find that sweet sleep which hard-handed Industry brought, and which moderate competency had never before heaved a sigh for! Legacies left, which proved a curse instead of a comfort, by arousing ambitious thoughts to soar amid airy speculations, where hundreds of captivating bubbles floated, tinged with the richest hues, until all in a moment burst, and left but a naked desolation behind—a hideous barrenness, never seen while those painted vapours danced before the eye. Wealth, over which Care ever after kept watch with sleepless eyes and furrowed brow, uncertain into which's realm of enjoyment he should launch with his freight, and so pondered until old age and then Death came, and instead of the castle he had so long contemplated purchasing, he was installed without a tear into the narrow coffin, and borne without a sigh to the grave. Others, again raised from enduring and patient poverty to undreamed-of comfort, because he who would not have advanced them a shilling, would it have saved them from starvation and death, was now powerless; his greatest agony, when he passed away, being the thought that he could not carry his unforgetting vengeance beyond the grave—that he had not power to disinherit the child whom he spurned and hated. We have gazed on those dark-bound volumes in the Prerogative Will Office, and thought that if the dead were permitted to return again, what ghastly forms would enter that room, shrieking aloud names once beloved, and blotting out for ever such as they had in their blind passion inserted. One stroke of the pen, and she who sits weeping and plying her needle in one of the neighbouring attics (her children crying around her for bread), might have been trailing the roses around the trellis'd porch of some beautiful cottage, while they were playing on the green lawn, strangers to sorrow and hunger.

Let us pause for a few moments and examine the attitudes and countenances of those who are perusing the wills. See how woman's hand shakes as she turns over the leaves: look at the working of the muscles of that young man's face: behold the play of light over the wrinkled features of that old lady: see how she clasps her hands together and is looking upward, and you may tell what each has discovered as clear'y as if you knew them, had stood beside them, and had read every line which they have been reading. That low sound falling on the ear like the faint dropping of the summer rain on the leaves, is caused by the tears shed by that pale young lady in deep mourning; they fall quicker and quicker on the pages, and she rests her head on her hand, for she can no longer see to read through those blinding tears. The old objects of a once happy home a'e floating before the eye of her imagination; it may be that they are all there enumerated—that she has in fancy been passing from room to room, looking into the mirror that threw back her image in happy childhood, leaning from the window where stood the box of mignonette which she watered in the dewy morning, while her shadow fell upon the sunshine which slept on the chamber floor. Old

faces and old voices have again been before and around her, and she weeps not at finding that she is forgotten, but because those she so fondly loved are either no more, or far away, and refuse to countenance her for marrying the object of her love, a man rejected by all her family only because he was poor. In that great mustering-ground beyond the grave, who would not rather occupy the place of that patient sufferer, than stand ranged amid the ranks of those who have thus neglected her? Contrast her deportment with that of the young man at the end of the desk: his fists are clenched, the nails of his fingers imbedded in the palms of his hands, his teeth set, his eyebrows knit: he strikes his hat as he places it on his head, closes the door with a loud slam, and curses the memory of a dead man, because he has left a reckless spendthrift just enough to live on all his life without working, yet so bequeathed it that he can but draw a sum monthly. He is savage because he cannot have the whole legacy at once in his possession. If he could, he would be likely enough to squander it all away in single night at some notorious gambling-house.

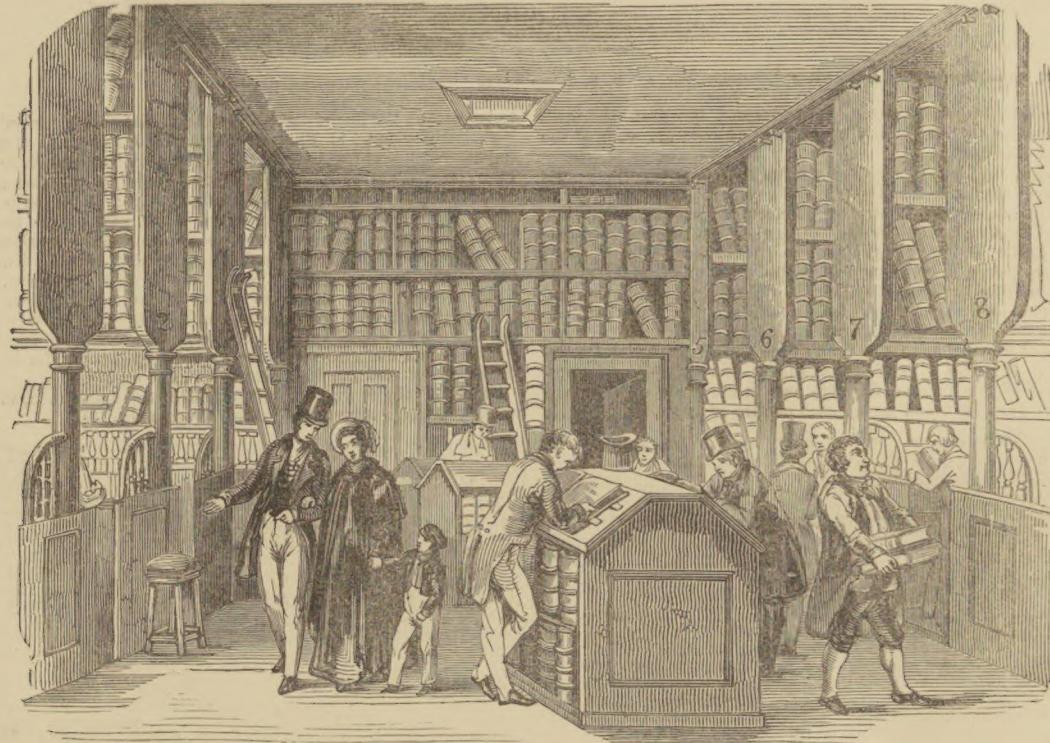
On another countenance you behold utter amazement slowly changing into the expression of contempt, disgust, and at last it settles down into black and sullen hatred. She, whose features have in a few moments undergone so many sudden alterations, finds that all her deeply-aid schemes and subtle plans have been of no avail, but that the poor relative, whose character she was ever disparaging in the eyes of the old man, and whom she kept from his bedside by the falsehoods she uttered to both, is now the possessor of all his riches. She is gnawing the end of her glove through sheer vexation; all he has left her is a book, an old volume, entitled "The Value of True Sincerity." The hypocrite is justly rebuked in his last will and testament. She departs burning red through shame and anger, and would give the world could she but leave her conscience behind her.

Watch that old man tottering on the very verge of the grave, and with hardly strength enough to lift the volume which he so eagerly scans: although he could already bury himself in gold, and leave the yellow lacre piled high above his narrow bed, he still covets more. He, who has neither appetite nor taste for any rational enjoyment, who is compelled to sit up half the night because he cannot rest, is still eager to increase his riches. For what? the love of money alone. If he lends it, he never considers for what object; it may be good or evil, that concerns him not—all he looks to is the security, and the interest he is to receive on his capital: it may be to bring waste lands into cultivation, to aid a poor and industrious people; but one-per-cent more, and he would supply any armed tyrant with funds to destroy the whole peaceful populace, to leave their homes a mass of burning ruins, and the furrows of their fields running red with blood.

Here is the last Will and Testament of the immortal Shakespeare—the very handwriting of the mighty Bard "who was not for an age, but for all time." On that document his far-seeing eyes looked, on that page his hand rested; the same hand which obeyed the influence of his high-piled thoughts while he drew *Hamlet* and *Lear* and *Macbeth*, *Desdemona*, *Ophelia*, *Perdita*, and *Imogen*, held the pen which traced the very lines we now look upon. But for such old homel-touches as these, we should almost doubt whether that god-like spirit ever descended to the common duties of this hard work-a-day world. But here we find him—

Not too bright or good
For human nature's daily food.

But for proofs like these, we might fancy that such a soul had but mistaken its way while wandering from the abodes of the gods, and brought with it to the earth all the wisdom and poetry which it had taken an immortality to gather. That when he returned to his native home, the gates of heaven closed not suddenly enough upon him to shut out the undying echoes of his golden utterance; but that for ever the winds of heaven were chartered to repeat them—to blow them abroad into every corner of the earth—nor cease their mission until the



THE PREROGATIVE COURT, DOCTORS' COMMONS.

language he spoke shall be uttered by "every nation, kindred, and tongue." Such a deed as this alone proves his mortality; for the creations of his genius carry him as far away from the common standard of men, as heaven is from earth.

What records have we here of old families long since passed away—their very names forgotten in the places where they once enjoyed

A little rule—a little sway,
A sunbeam on a winter's day.
Between the cradle and the grave.—DYER.

Perhaps the last of the race perished a pauper in some obscure poorhouse; it may be, the one which his ancestors founded a century or two ago.

Another visits the Will Office, who gained information of the death of some near and wealthy relative by chance—perhaps through the scrap of an old newspaper which formed the wrapper of the pennyworth of butter or cheese purchased at the little huckster's shop at the corner of the filthy court in which for years the poor family have resided—spots in which misery clings to misery for companionship. Letter after letter have they written, but received no answer; no one would take the trouble to reply. Then they sunk lower and lower, and removed from place to place, until at last one single room in an undrained and breathless alley held all their cares and all their heart-aches; and there they tried to forget their wealthy relatives—to bury the remembrance of what they once were.

Meantime, he who had long been dead had remembered them on his deathbed; letters had been written, and advertisements had appeared, announcing "something to their advantage," but they had fallen amongst the very poor, who, though living in the heart of London, concerned not themselves with matters foreign to their own wretched neighbourhood, unless it were some execution or low spectacle suited to their depraved tastes. Poverty had long ago pros-trated all their finer feelings. Even such as these have we seen enter the doors of the Prerogative Court, after they had with difficulty raised the shilling which they were compelled to pay before searching for the will, and come out exultingly the possessors of thousands.

Knowing fellows are the porters who hang about this neighbourhood; you can tell that they have not pried there for years without picking up "a thing or two;" they appear almost as "cute" as the learned proctors themselves; and, should you find yourself the possessor of a fat legacy, and be so ignorant as to apply to these white-aproned messengers as to the best way of getting it at once, they will undertake to introduce you to a gentleman, who, from what you hear, you almost believe to be so clever that he could whip your name into a will, if he chose, and obtain for you a fortune, if even you had no legal claim to a single shilling. "God bless you, sir, we know plenty of people what's got thousands, as never expected to have a blessed meg whatsoe'er." And green countrymen follow these plump images of Hope, and treat them to whatever they please to take.

In the note below I have appended my first impression on visiting the Prerogative Will Office several years ago. The extract was written on the evening of the day when I retired after searching a will for a friend in the country.*

* A strange place is that Prerogative Court, a fine picture of the great out-of-door world, for there Hope and Despair stand sentinels at the doors, and the living seem to jostle the dead in their eager hurry to avert what those in the grave have left them. There is a smell as of death about the place, as if grey old departed spirits lurked in the musty folios, and had scattered their ashes amid the yellow and unearthly-looking parchments, which rise up again in clouds of dust while you turn over the mouldy and crackling leaves, making you sneeze again; while an hundred old echoes take up the sound, until every volume seems to shake and laugh, and mock you as if the grim old dead found it a rare spot to make merry in—to "mop and mow," and play off a thousand devilish antics upon the living. That court is the great mart of merriment and misery, and its open doors too often lead to madness; groaning, and moaning, when they are opened or shut, as if the spirits within wailed over those who come in search of wealth,

to return disappointed. Beauty, Virtue, and Innocence also enter there, preceded by Pity; while Hope, with downcast eyes, leads them gently by the hand—her smile subdued, and her sweet countenance sorrowful. But these are angel visitors, who are compelled to appear in that court—who come in tears, and, when their duty is done, pass away for ever. There is a sound of sighs within those walls—a smell of green, stagnant tears: if you listen, you seem to hear the dead rustling among the old parchments: they move like black-beetles, and murmur to one another in an old Saxon language. Wickedness and Wrong have also their lurking-places there—where they lie concealed, and laugh at Right and Justice amid a pile of black-lettered laws, beneath which you find injured Poverty mourning unpitied. The grim Judge, who has sat here for hundreds of years, is deaf and blind: he acts but for the dead—the living he can neither hear nor see—but ever sits with his elbow resting on a pile of musty volumes, mute as a marble image. It is a place filled with solemn associations—the ante-room of Life in Death.—*Godfrey Malvern.*

DEATH OF LORD JEFFREY'S WIDOW.—Shortly after Lord Jeffrey's decease, his widow, affected in a more than ordinary degree by the sad event, broke up her establishment in Moray-place, at Edinburgh, and took up her abode with Mr. and Mrs. Empson, her son-in-law and daughter, at Hailebury, Hertford. Though naturally cheerful, her spirits never recovered the shock she sustained by the death of her distinguished partner, whom she has not survived four months. Mrs. Jeffrey was born in America, and was the grand-niece of the celebrated John Wilkes, and second wife of the late Lord Jeffrey, to whom she was married in 1813.—*Scottish Press.*

SENSITIVENESS OF ASTRONOMICAL INSTRUMENTS.—The adjustment of the instruments is a task of great nicety. If they are out of trim only a shadow of a shade of a hair's breadth, the desired accuracy is interfered with, and they have to be re-adjusted. Temperature is, of course, an important element in their condition, and a slight sensibility may do mischief. The warmth of the observer's body, when approaching the instruments, has been known to affect their accuracy; and to avoid such sources of error, instruments have at times been cased in flannel, that the non-conducting powers of that homely fabric might screen the too sensitive metal.—*Dickens's Household Words.*

TIMUR, OR TAMERLANE.—Till the age of thirty four his life was one

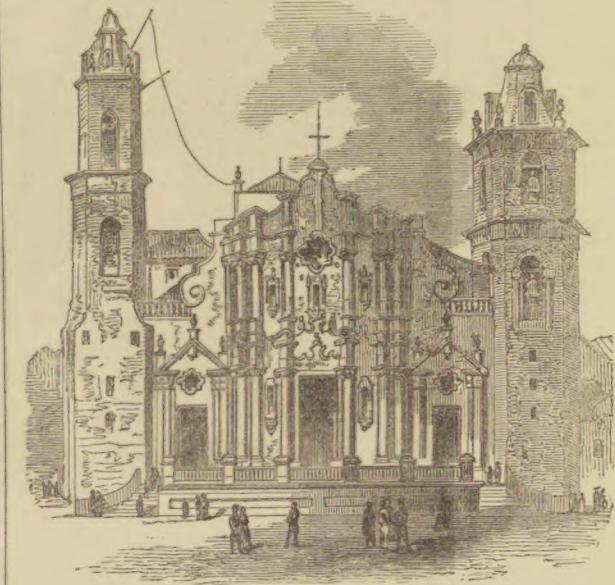
continued scene of enterprise, danger, distress, or triumph; but, in his worst

difficulties, his spirit never sank, and, though living the vagrant life of an outlaw on the borders of Mauer-al-Nahar, his fame shone brighter in adversity. "I once," says he in his Institutes, "was forced to take shelter from my enemies in a ruined building, where I sat alone for many hours. To divert my mind from my hopeless condition, I fixed my observation on an ant that was carrying a grain of corn larger than itself up a high wall. I numbered the efforts it made to accomplish this object: the grain fell sixty-nine times to the ground, but the insect persevered, and the seventieth time it reached the top of the wall. The sight gave me courage at the moment, and I never forgot the lesson it conveyed." The resemblance of this anecdote with that of Bruce and the spider will strike every one.—From *Vaux's Nineveh and Persepolis*, just published.

LIFE IN A MERIONETHSHIRE HILL FARM.—The servants live in the farm-house, the men usually sleeping in a small building attached. The master's family and the servants dine in the kitchen together, but at separate tables. In the winter evenings all assemble in the deeply-recessed 'ingle-nook' after work, which is lighted by a home-made rush candle, placed in a curious candlestick of ancient pattern, suspended in the centre of the mantelpiece. One of the rushes, which is dipped in tallow, and pared round, with the exception of a narrow strip, burns rather better than half an hour, but requires frequent moving. Whilst thus assembled, the people prepare these candles, spin, knit, sew, or cut wooden spoons, &c. At eight o'clock, after the men have looked to the horses, supper is laid; the table is afterwards read for some time, and a little after nine all retire to rest. They rise in winter between five and six. A sort of porridge serves for breakfast; and flummery (*lymru*) serves for supper.—*Cliffe's Book of North Wales.*

THE CATHEDRAL OF HAVANNAH.

THOUGH HAVANNAH is now by far the most populous of all the towns or cities or the West India Islands, it is yet of much later foundation than several others both in Cuba and in St. Domingo, or, as it is now called, Hayti. Until upwards of a century and a half after the discovery of the West Indies by Columbus, HAVANNAH was a place of little note; but, since the period referred to, when the advantages of its excellent harbour began to be appreciated, it has been gradually increasing, both in population and importance, but more especially since 1795 when Spain ceded her possessions in St. Domingo to the French. It is now the only stronghold of Spain in a part of the world where her authority was once paramount. How long she will be able to retain it, is extremely uncertain: the United States covet the possession of the whole island of Cuba; and a great part of the native population are dissatisfied with the rule of Spain. The pear, however, though not yet ripe, is ripening; and there can be no doubt that it will at length fall into the capacious jaws that are already gaping for it.



THE CATHEDRAL OF HAVANNAH.

The Cathedral of Havana, of which our Engraving shows the west front, occupies nearly the side of a small square. The exterior has no pretension to architectural beauty. The structure, of stone, is simple and massive. The interior, however, is grand and imposing, from its magnitude and the elevation of its arched roof. The great object of interest in the Cathedral is the tomb of Columbus, which is on the right of the high altar, within the chancel, and on the left of the spectator, proceeding in the direction of our View. The remains of Columbus have more than once been removed, and it is questionable if they have even now found a final resting-place. In the course of another generation, it is not improbable that they may be resting in the Capitol at Washington—should they not, indeed, in anticipation of such an event, be previously re-conveyed to Europe.

Columbus, who was born in the neighbourhood of Genoa, in 1441, died at Valladolid, on the 20th of May, 1506; and his body was deposited in the convent of St. Francisco, while his funeral obsequies were performed at the parochial church of Santa Maria de la Antigua, in Valladolid. In 1513 his remains were removed to the Carthusian Convent of Las Cuevas, at Seville; and in 1536, in compliance with his dying request, they were conveyed to Hispaniola, and interred near the great altar, in the Cathedral of St. Domingo. On the cession of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, to the French, the Spaniards removed his remains to Havannah. On opening the vault, on the 20th of December, 1795, there were found the fragments of a leaden coffin, with some bones and a little mould, evidently the remains of a human body: these were put into a case of gilt lead, which was again enclosed in a coffin covered with black velvet. The coffin was then placed in a temporary mausoleum; and on the following day masses and requiems were chanted for the repose of the "Great Admiral's" soul, and the Archbishop preached a sermon on the occasion. The coffin was borne to the ship appointed to convey it to Havannah by the principal members of the several religious orders in grand procession, amidst discharges of artillery, while all the numerous banners displayed were covered with crape. Such were the honours paid to the memory of the man who, about three centuries previously, had been sent from the same place a degraded prisoner to Spain!

At Havannah the remains were received with similar honours as on their importation from St. Domingo. The coffin was deposited in an opening made in the wall on the right of the high altar of the Church, which is now the Cathedral; and above the spot there was subsequently placed a monumental tablet of marble. It displays a portrait of Columbus in low relief within an oval; before him is a globe, and he points to the portion of it occupied by America. Beneath are various naval emblems, such as a rudder, anchor, compass, and hour-glass, together with the Cross, the sign of the steadfast faith which upheld him in his trials, and under which he gained for Spain a New World. In the lowest part of the panel is the following brief inscription:

"RESTOS E IMAGEN DEL GRANDE COLON,
MIL SIGLOS DURAD GUARDADOS EN LA CENA,
Y EN LA REMEMBRANZA DE NUESTRA NACION."

(Remains and Image of the great Columbus,
Continued preserved a thousand ages in the urn,
And in the memory of our Nation !)

ANTIQUARIAN DISCOVERIES AT SILBURY-HILL.

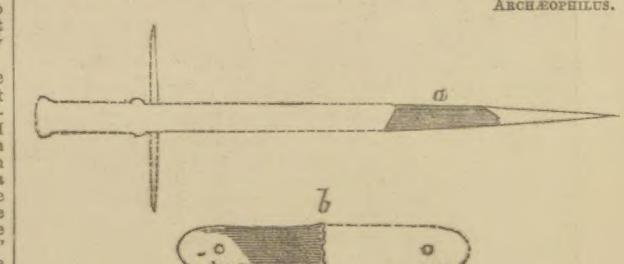
(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

I TAKE this opportunity of communicating to you a discovery of British antiquities lately dug up in Silbury-hill, near Marlborough, Wiltshire. This celebrated mound was excavated a short time ago by order of the Archaeological Society of London, but at that time no remains of anything whatsoever were discovered. I have since had reason to suppose that the above learned society were wrong in merely excavating the lower part of the hill, and that if a shaft were to be sunk from the top of the mound right down to the bottom there would be a chance of some important discoveries being made.

I recently made an excursion to Silbury, provided with the necessary implements, intending to prove my theory of the top being more likely to produce something than the base. We had dug for, I should think, eight feet down, when the spade of one of my assistants struck against something, which returned a ringing sound, and, on digging it out, discovered it to be that interesting specimen of a dagger (an illustration of which is appended). Taking courage at our success, we renewed our exertions, and were rewarded in a few minutes by the sight of the bit, which is made of brass, and in which the hole through which the chain of the "bulb" is passed is exemplified. The dagger is 2½ inches long, and the bit 3 inches and about ½ of another inch.

I was prevented from communicating this most important discovery to you by particular circumstances which called me away from my friend's house that same evening, and I left my antiquities behind me; but on my return to that part of the country about a week ago, I formed the resolution of acquainting you with the particulars, which I am now putting in practice.

ARCHÆOPHILUS.



a. The end of a dagger; the handle has not been discovered yet.

b. The end of a bit used in the equipment of horses belonging to war-chariots; the hole is the place through which the chain of the "bulb" was passed.

The dagger is of steel, and the bit of brass; they are in good preservation.

NOVEL ARRIVAL BY POST.—On Thursday, a gentleman in Edinburgh received by post, from London, the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of last week, when, on tearing open the cover and unfolding the paper, a very large mouse was jerked from the sheet over the staircase, and fell on the lobby floor below. There it lay for some seconds apparently stunned; but, just when about to be killed, it recovered, made for the dining-room, and, after a run round the room, got to earth beneath the grate.—*Dublin Evening Mail*, May 24.

GALLERY OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTION.



NO. 122.—“SCENE FROM MOORE'S ‘EPICUREAN.’”—PAINTED BY O. R. CAMPBELL.

To the two characteristic Illustrations on this page, for which we are indebted to Mr. Parker and Mr. O. R. Campbell, we have referred in another part of our Supplement. (See page 397.) We shall not, therefore, repeat what we have said, or endeavour to enlarge on the peculiar excellences of these painters, but confine our remarks to the Exhibition at the National Institution, of which they form a part.

We wish well to this Institution, and to every endeavour to give independence to art. If the Institution is to thrive, its promoters must remain true to themselves and to the interests of the Institution. The Society of British Artists in Suffolk-street, which promised to be a vigorous and healthy rival to the Royal Academy, was ruined before it reached manhood, by the withdrawal to the Academy of many of its principal members, and by the subsequent secession of younger exhibitors, led away by the superior advantages or temptations held out by the Academy. Had the Suffolk-street members remained true to the interests

of the Suffolk-street Society, many pictures which now grace the walls of the Royal Academy Exhibition would have adorned the walls of the Suffolk-street Exhibition.

It is, perhaps, not for the interest of art that too many societies should exist, any more than it is that the sole right of exhibiting works of art should belong exclusively to any one society or private institution. The National Institution has erected a spacious and well-lighted gallery for the public purposes of art; but we should not be sorry to see that such a separate gallery was rendered altogether unnecessary by the Royal Academy coming forward with some well-considered and comprehensive scheme that Government might take up, and that both the Suffolk-street Society and the National Institution might at once adopt, and be included in, with honour to themselves and advantage to the interests of art. It is the wish of the Academy to be permitted to purchase the *whole* of the National Gallery, and to introduce such a range of exhibition-rooms as would permit each picture of any kind of merit

to be seen on the line of sight. It is for the interest of the public that the National Collection of Pictures should be removed further from the smoke and dirt of London; and as the present National Gallery is not a very commodious or handsome-looking building, the surrender to the Academy (when differently constituted) might be at once a prudent and a gracious step on the part of the public. Of course the Academy should be made to give up some of its funded wealth, in return for such a surrender to its best interests and wants. The Academy has lately received some young blood into its veins, and thus strengthened, it is willing to throw off, as we ourselves well know, some of those cobwebbed rules and useless trammels made when George the Third was young, and therefore very ill adapted to the requirements of a class that has increased more than fifty-fold since the foundation of the Academy and the formation of its existing laws.

This is a subject which deserves to be better understood, and to which we may perhaps return on some early occasion.



NO. 77.—“THE SUN DISPELLING A MIST, WITH SMUGGLERS LANDING THEIR CARGO.”—PAINTED BY H. R. PARKER.